NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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Royal Oak, Michigan July 25, 1938

CONGRESS GOES TO SCHOOL

BY

Lawrence Lucey

FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

WINNERS IN 'KNOW AMERICA' CONTEST

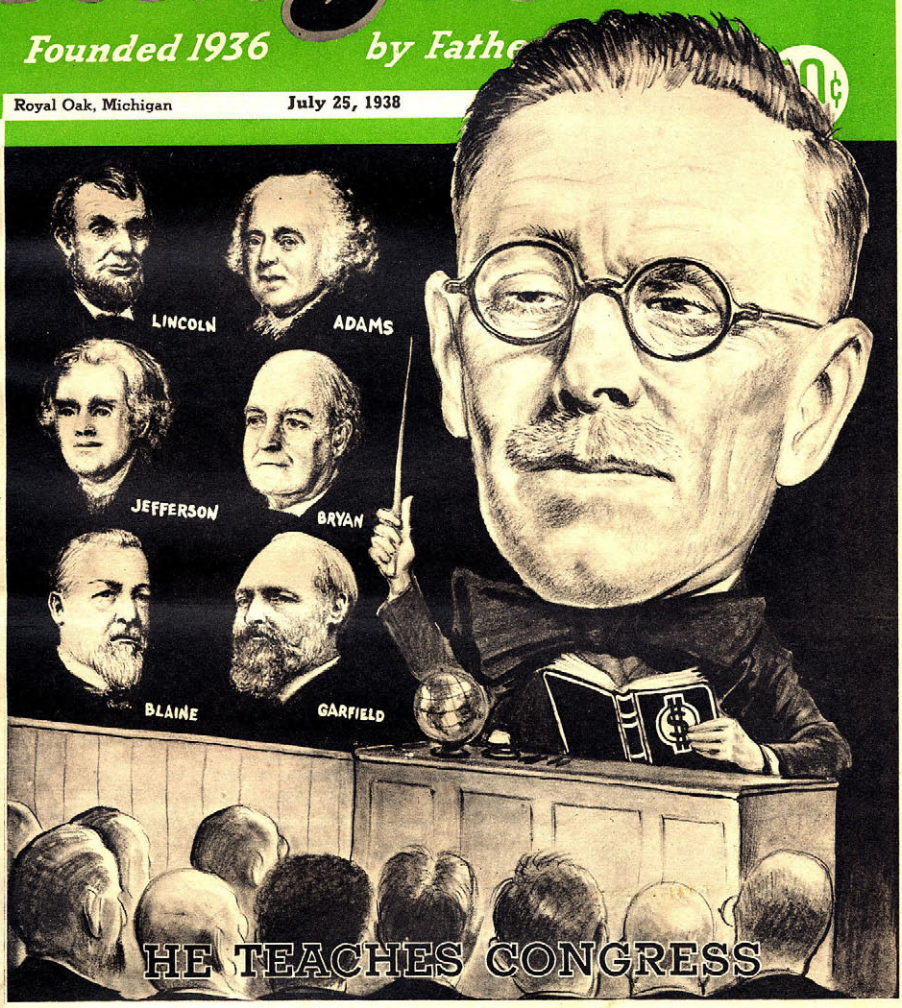
UTOPIA IN REVERSE
Lawrence J. Byrne

THE STORY OF THE BELGIAN CONGO
Ben Marcin

THE FAMILY WAGE
Rev. W. J. Randall

THE WAY OUT
Hilaire Belloc

MILLION LEAGUE PLATOONS



FOR MOST of his 65 vigorous years as a successful farmer, merchant and creamery operator, Congressman Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska has studied the money problem. For more than 10,000 miles in foreign countries he traveled that he might consult directly with the leading economists and money authorities of the world. Finding his fellow Representatives woefully ignorant of money matters, Mr. Binderup conducted a one-man Money School for Congressmen. (See Story on Page 3).

President Roosevelt gave half a day—and directed that Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury Department devote a like time—to an attentive study of Congressman Binderup's charts and his plan for correcting the American monetary system.

"It is not MY plan," Mr. Binderup modestly insists. "I've borrowed from Thomas Jefferson, from John Adams, Abraham Lincoln, James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield and William Jennings Bryan."

A commendable unanimity of expert opinions—including those of Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, Prof. Frederick Soddy of England, Robert H. Hemphill, national financial authority, and ex-Senator Robert Owen—all support Mr. Binderup's corrective program.

What Father Coughlin has done for the nation at large, by way of money education over the radio for the last twelve years, and what SOCIAL JUSTICE has attempted to do for its vast reader audience, Mr. Binderup has undertaken for his fellow Congressmen. This campaign of money education promises to bear fruit in effective legislation at the next session of Congress.

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Social Justice

JULY 25, 1938

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MAN OF THE WEEK

The Vanishing Brain Truster

COVER

Hon. Charles G. Binderup

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Vol. 2A No. 4

Schedule of Shrine Tours

DEDICATION DAYS

JULY 24—Indiana.

JULY 31—Cleveland, Akron, Missouri.

AUGUST 7—Cincinnati, Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Dayton.

AUGUST 14—Toledo, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Troy, Ohio.

AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

SEPTEMBER 3-4-5—National Day—for all.

LABOR DAY CRUISE

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed to bring hundreds of vacationists from New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut on a banner week-end cruise to Detroit and Royal Oak for a visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower, to which will also be included Niagara Falls.

The tour will leave New York on Friday night, September 2nd, on the Erie Railroad, concluding on Monday evening, at 7:25 P. M., September 5th.

National Day at the Shrine, Sunday, September 4th, will be a special occasion. Solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock, with Father Coughlin welcoming the visitors and delivering the sermon.

After luncheon a visit to the Reliquary where one may behold the charred oak beams and the statue of the Little Flower which were saved from the famous old Shrine.

At 3 P. M. a special address to visitors by Father Coughlin, and the subject will dwell on labor.

This is one of the original and most attractive trips to be had anywhere at the price offered over this holiday week-end, and the S. S. Greater Detroit which will carry the party across beautiful Lake Erie is one of the largest afloat on the inland waterways, and will accommodate 1,000 people comfortably.

Plan now to be one of the happy crowd of New Yorkers to make this Labor Day week-end trip which will be a real vacation.

Tell your friends and make your reservations now—write, phone or wire:

BRYAN B. O'ROURKE
1807 Westchester Ave.
Bronx, N. Y.
Westchester
7-1731 or 7-1371

J. F. WILD, G.A.P.D.
Erie Railroad,
Rockefeller Center,
New York City
Circle 5-7222

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.

August 21, 1938

Leaving Minneapolis, Saturday, August 20 at 12:30

Returning Monday evening, August 22

ROUND TRIP FARE

$22.30

(Based on twenty-five persons or more)

For more information contact:
MR. J. J. BURNS
700 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

KENTUCKY—LOUISVILLE DAY

August 7, 1938

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

For more information contact:
MR. J. F. SPENCER
JA-7683

Coming . . .

GUERNSEY'S MONEY EXPERIMENT

No modern student of the money question can afford to remain uninformed about the experience of the Guernsey Islanders in their experiment with an honest money system.

In dire distress, with a debt of $65,000 and a national income of only $3,000—with roads impassible and a crumbling sea wall threatening to give way — the people of the little English Channel island literally lifted themselves by their bootstraps.

A series of successive issues of debt-free government money repaired the sea wall, built city streets and rural roads, and brought an era of undreamed of prosperity to the self-contained little State. Only when prosperity had been created by the issuance and circulation of an honest currency did greedy bankers from the mainland invade Guernsey's paradise.

Do not fail to read the story of Guernsey Island—which is, in miniature, the money story of the modern nations—to appear in the next two editions of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

CINCINNATI

August 7, 1938

The people of Cincinnati have chosen August 7 as their day at the Shrine of the Little Flower. If any city will rival Cleveland it will be her sister city in the southern part of the state. Father Coughlin will talk to his friends from the Queen City of the West at the 10 o'clock services and also in the afternoon. The New York Central Railroad is helping to conduct this tour and additional information can be obtained by calling the railroad.

Anyone living in Indianapolis can make connection for this train. Please inquire at your local railroad for further details.

WISCONSIN DAY

August 21, 1938

Mr. Joseph A. Halaska, 917½ Green Bay St., La Crosse, Wisconsin is conducting a tour for the people of Wisconsin. A few more persons are needed for this trip in order to receive the special rates that the railroads care to offer for group selling.

Joseph A. Halaska,
917½ Green Bay St.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Kindly send me information in regard to your tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan. This request does not oblige me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, GRANITE CITY, EDWARDSVILLE, LITCHFIELD, DECATUR AND DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

Tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower
July 30-31

Round Trip $10.00

For more information contact:

Wm. J. Bley, 5023-a Devonshire Ave., or Joseph De Moor, 2739 Gravois Ave., or H. Miller, 2335 Whittemore St., St. Louis, Missouri.

SOUTHERN OHIO AND CINCINNATI DAY (Middletown, Dayton, Springfield)

Shrine of the Little Flower
August 7, 1938

SPECIAL TOUR

Cincinnati	$5.75
Middletown	5.25
Dayton	5.00
Springfield	5.00

New York Central System
Union Station, Cincinnati, Ohio

NATIONAL DAY AT THE SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER

September 3, 4 and 5

For PITTSBURGH and SURROUNDING TERRITORY

Tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich. The only trip of its kind ever offered to Fr. Coughlin's followers in Pittsburgh.

LOW FARE · $13.65 · ROUND TRIP

A GREAT LAKES CRUISE Via

Penna. R. R. to Cleveland, Ohio
D. & C. Steamer to Detroit, Michigan

Including bus direct to the Shrine, 3 meals, berth in stateroom.

For more information apply NOW to any of the following:

A. J. STAUD
51 Amanda St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
HEmlock 8307

MRS. MARIE GUCKERT
1721 Brighton Pl.
N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
FAirfax 1217

MRS. LOU SCOTT
400 Magee Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 2956 or EVerglade 5366

Special arrangements can be made to accommodate groups from surrounding districts. You are advised to write at once.

RESERVATIONS ARE LIMITED

CLEVELAND DAY

Elyria and Sandusky

July 31, 1938

Round Trip **$6.95** Fare

Including Luncheon and Dinner at Detroit Hotel and Sightseeing Trip to Royal Oak.

New York Central Ticket Office
1104 Chester Avenue
Prospect 5000
Cleveland, Ohio

Congress goes to School

by Lawrence Lucey

Most Fruitful of Promised Action in the Next Session of Congress Were the Series of Five Half-Hour Lectures on Money Delivered by Congressman Charles G. Binderup of Nebraska to a Classroom of His Colleagues in the 75th Congress Just Closed.

IN the miles and miles of inky words that flew over the wires from Washington describing the actions of the seventy-fifth Congress, little or nothing was written about the series of five lectures on monetary science delivered by Nebraska's Congressman, Charles G. Binderup. These five half-hour talks were made in the House sessions from May 25 to June 3 (reported in *Congressional Record* appendix of June 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11).

Congressman Binderup serialized his thoughts in five half-hour instalments. It is a matter of amazement to me, disgustingly so, that these profound lectures were kept out of the newspapers.

Representative Binderup, a sixty-five year old Nebraskan, who has been a farmer, merchant and operator of a creamery, has devoted the spare time of his life to a study of money and related economic subjects. He traveled 10,000 miles in a tour of Europe so that he might discuss monetary problems with the leading thinkers of other nations.

When he first entered Congress, four years ago, he was surprised to discover that his colleagues in the House were in complete and blissful ignorance of the nature and functions of money. How, he thought, is it possible for these men to enact laws that will affect our whole economy when they, on their own admission, do not understand money? If money, as the gentlemen of the House say, is beyond their depth, then I must bring it up on the beach to them. For five days the Nebraska Congressman assumed the role of the teacher and taught the members of the House their monetary A, B, C's.

These lectures on money, the root cause of every depression America has experienced, sprang from a lifetime of study. Into these talks Congressman Binderup compressed the monetary thoughts of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Professor Irving Fisher, Frederick Soddy, ex-Senator Robert Owen, Robert H. Hemphill, Doctor Cassel and scores of other monetary experts. Facts, figures and statistics pertaining to depressions and their cure mingled with humorous, biting stories in this series of talks.

When the gavel fell ending the first half-hour assigned to Congressman Binderup, his colleague, Representative Crawford of Michigan, leaped to his feet and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nebraska may proceed for 10 additional minutes."

Mr. White of Idaho: . . . " Will not the gentleman modify his request and make it 15 minutes? I would like to ask the gentleman from Nebraska some questions."

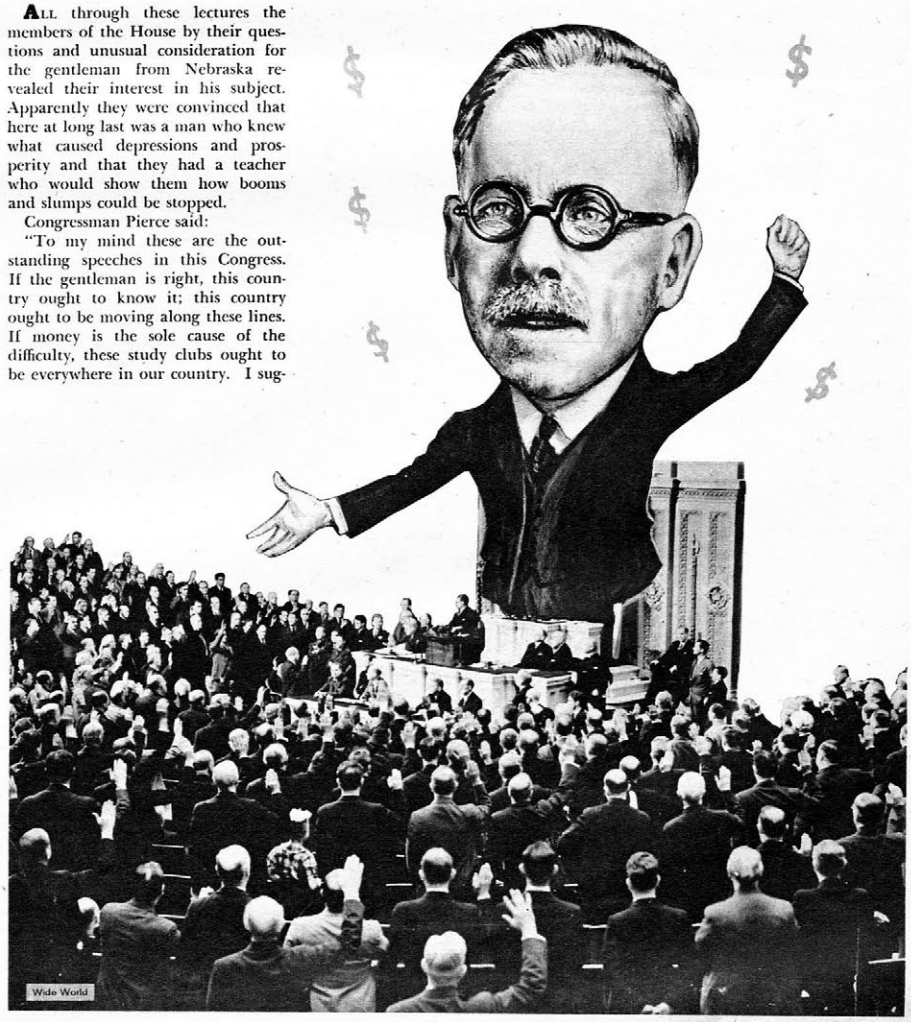
Mr. Rayburn: . . . "I am perfectly willing of course for the gentleman to go ahead as long as he wants to but I think he may prefer to follow his original plan of talking half an hour each day. Further than that, I am so much interested in the things the gentleman is saying that I want to hear all he has to say, yet I have to go in 5 minutes. I really want to listen to his able address."

Mr. Binderup: . . . "I thank the gentleman. I am very glad to be interrupted because that shows a desire for information. That shows something has been left vague in the minds of my listeners."

ALL through these lectures the members of the House by their questions and unusual consideration for the gentleman from Nebraska revealed their interest in his subject. Apparently they were convinced that here at long last was a man who knew what caused depressions and prosperity and that they had a teacher who would show them how booms and slumps could be stopped.

Congressman Pierce said:

"To my mind these are the outstanding speeches in this Congress. If the gentleman is right, this country ought to know it; this country ought to be moving along these lines. If money is the sole cause of the difficulty, these study clubs ought to be everywhere in our country. I sug-



gest to the gentleman that if he wants any questions asked he should indicate it to us, and if he does not, then I hope our colleagues will not interrupt the gentleman and that he may proceed to give the thread of his argument which is very interesting to me."

Congressman Binderup's facts led him to this conclusion: Every depression we have had in this nation, twenty odd since it was founded, was preceded by a decline in the amount of money in the country. Prior to the 1938 depression the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve were raised and gold was sterilized. These actions took from two to three billion dollars of money out of circulation and caused the depression.

"There never was a period of unemployment," said Binderup, "that was not just preceded by a scarcity of money in circulation, and there never was a period of money scarcity that was not immediately followed by unemployment."

President Roosevelt, in his fireside chat announcing that gold was to be desterilized and the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve lowered and billions of more dollars were to be borrowed into circulation for W.P.A., P.W.A. and other purposes, tacitly admitted that the withdrawal of money from circulation was the cause of the 1938 depression.

Dorothy Thompson was alert to this about-face on the part of the President, under whose direction from the end of 1936 through early 1937 some two to three billion dollars was taken from the money in circulation. In her column Lady Dorothy cuttingly commented:

"The Administration lightens the reserve requirements which it unwisely and unnecessarily stiffened, and releases the gold that it unwisely and unnecessarily froze."

By desterilizing gold and lowering the reserve requirements, over two billion dollars of new money was injected into the spine of our economic body. This money had been withdrawn prior to the 1938 depression. The borrowed billions that will be paid to the W.P.A. and other Government workers and relief recipients will put billions of more dollars into circulation. The early effects of this injection of billions of dollars of new money into "*the life-blood to the entire economic body*" (Pope Pius' phrase) are becoming visible as this piece is being written. Wall Street is experiencing a mild boom. The stock-market, the barometer of economic conditions, indicates that the promised injection of billions of dollars' worth of new money into the economic system has produced its usual effect and business, at least temporarily, will soon be on the up grade.

DEPRESSIONS are not caused by nature like floods or earthquakes or drouths or typhoons. They are man made and can be cured by man. *They are caused by the withdrawal of money from circulation.* There is no law of nature that forces three or ten or fifteen million idle workers to walk the streets in search of a job every five or six years because the bottom of the business cycle is being scraped. The withdrawal of money from circulation causes depressions. It caused that of 1938, that of 1929, that of 1921, and every previous depression back to the panics that occurred while Thomas Jefferson was living and saying:

"The eyes of our citizens are not sufficiently open to the true cause of our distress. They ascribe them to everything but their true cause, the banking system; a system which, if it could do good in any form, is yet so certain of leading to abuse as to be utterly incompatible with the public safety and prosperity. I have ever been the enemy of the banks, not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper into circulation and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against these institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the Bank of the United States that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank-mongers who were seeking to filch from the public their swindling and barren gains."

Congressman Binderup is not as harsh on bankers as was Jefferson or Jackson. His fire is leveled at the system under which the 15,000 banks in the nation are operating. The ordinary banker is as innocent and cherubic as the butcher or baker or automobile maker. Binderup knows bankers and likes them and believes they are as ignorant of the ramifications of their acts and the nature of money as the members of the House were when he tried to talk to them about money four years back. He tells stories about banker friends of his back in Nebraska.

One banker was a devout believer in the gold standard. His faith reposed in hard, gold money until he paid a a visit to Canada. In Canada he brought a twenty dollar gold piece to a bank so that he might change it. (This was prior to 1934 when the ordinary citizen as well as the Federal Reserve had the legal right to own gold money.)

On his presenting the twenty dollar gold piece the Canadian bank weighed it and offered the American banker nineteen dollars and some change for it. When the American banker asked why he did not receive the full twenty dollars he was told that some of the gold had been worn away from use and even when it was new there was not twenty dollars' worth of gold in the coin.

The American banker then presented a twenty dollar paper bill to the Canadian bank and in exchange he received twenty Canadian dollars. On asking why paper money was more valuable than gold money he was told that the paper was backed by the credit of the United States, the richest nation in the world, whereas the gold piece only was backed by gold and there was not twenty dollars' worth of gold in the coin.

Another Binderup story likened our present financial policy of Government borrowing, for which fountain pen nonsense the Federal Government is now paying a billion dollars a year interest (one-sixth of the taxes it collects), to Johnnie and castor oil. A playmate of Johnnie asked him: "Say, Johnnie, why do you take castor oil?"

Johnnie: "Because my mother gives me a nickel every day to take it."

Playmate: "What do you do with your nickels?"

Johnnie: "I put them in my bank."

Playmate: "But when your bank is full what do you do?"

Johnnie: "Then mother opens the bank, takes the money, and buys more castor oil."

Johnnie's story is a pungent parallel to New Deal finance. When the New Deal came into power in 1933 it had to bale the banks out of bankruptcy. Since then it has gone to the banks each year and borrowed billions of dollars into circulation. Then when this money flows back into the banks the New Deal goes to the banks and borrows billions more. The next year this process is repeated and will be until the bubble breaks or a revolution occurs in which capitalism or Communism or Fascism or some other ism other than moneyism will be made the goat.

CONGRESSMAN Binderup not only knows money but is a master of the tricks of the teaching trade. When he had aroused the interest of his Congressman pupils with a story he suddenly shifted to statistical data or a statement as pregnant with meaning as this:

"What a monetary system builded on debts, public and private! If we pay our debts we go broke, and if we do not pay our debts the law will foreclose, so it is damned if you do and damned if you do not."

Volumes could be and have been written explaining these two sentences (consult Frederick Soddy or Irving Fisher's books). At present there is about six and one-half billions of dollars of currency in circulation. Approximately two-thirds of this money is Federal Reserve notes. These bills are issued against Government bonds. If the Government were to pay off its debt, a physical impossibility within the present financial system, then these Federal Reserve notes would have to be cancelled and we would, as Binderup said, "go broke." Two-thirds of our circulating currency would evaporate if the Government were to pay the national debt.

But the bulk of our money is not currency. In 1937 the Federal Reserve reported that there was over fifty-three billion dollars on deposit in the banks. At the same time there was less than six and one-half billion dollars of currency in circulation. The difference between six and one-half and fifty-three billion dollars is private debt money. It is the money that every commercial bank in the country *creates* when it gives a borrower a bank account in exchange for a real estate mortgage, or some other form of security. It is money backed and brought into being by private debts. The security may be a brindle cow against which the bank lends (creates) money. When, as Binderup did, you borrow money on the security of your cow, you get brindle cow money.

Now private debt money is withdrawn from circulation every time a loan is paid off, bank-created money is destroyed when a loan is wiped out. When these debts are paid money is taken from circulation and the country goes broke (depression). If the loans are not paid the security will be foreclosed "so it is damned if you do and damned if you do not." The amount of money in the nation rises and falls with every bank loan that is made and every debt that is paid. We now have, as the teacher showed his congressional pupils, the rubberiest sort of a rubber dollar—a concertina dollar is what Frederick Soddy calls it.

Toward the close of his fifth and last lecture Congressman Binderup issued a challenge to his pupils. Said the Nebraska Democrat:

"We are always glad to be criticized. It is criticism, you know, that crystallizes any thought, and I am glad to be criticized. I have asked many members of Congress, 'Have you a plan?' I ask the members of Congress now, 'Is there anyone who will claim that we have done anything constructive in the Congress during the last six years, anything fundamental in finding the cause and cure of depressions and money panics, or anything before that time? Have we ever done anything constructive in the way of controlling our monetary supply? *Is there anyone in this Congress who has a plan?* If there is, I would like to give him my time so that he may rise and explain what plan he has to bring about prosperity and eliminate the disastrous way in which we are managing our financial affairs. We are going into debt more and more under our financial policy with absolutely no hope for the future. I leave it to the Congress and merely ask, 'Is there anyone who even has a suggestion?' If there is not, then I am free to say *I have a plan, definitely, positively and absolutely. And I challenge the world!*

"My monetary control plan is not entirely original with me. I borrowed my plan from Thomas Jefferson. I borrowed from John Adams. I borrowed it from Abraham Lincoln, from James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, William Jennings Bryan, and from all thousands of other statesmen who have come before.

"I say that the plan I bring you is not entirely my own, but I am proud of the plan for it has the approval, if you please, of the nation's greatest economist, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, who says that no greater piece of legislation was ever introduced in the Congress of the United States. It has the approval of our own ex-Senator Robert L. Owen, who is 100 per cent for it. And he is one of our greatest economists, one who also ranks among the nation's greatest monetary students, who was for 12 years chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate. It is approved by Robert H. Hemphill, who was for many years credit manager of one of our Federal Reserve banks.

"I traveled all over Europe discussing this bill with the greatest students of monetary science of these countries. In Denmark, Sweden, England, France and Germany. This to gain knowledge from the world's outstanding economists. Such men as Doctor Cassel of Stockholm, Sweden, who approved the principles of my bill 100 per cent. Professor Soddy of Oxford, England, recipient of one of the Nobel prizes, who said, 'Only your great America could pass so great a bill.' It is to Professor Soddy we are indebted for being one of the leading pioneers in advocating the 100 per cent reserve plan. It was he who said:

"*'If you can pass this bill in America you have done more for humanity than any nation in history, Mr. Binderup, for it will set a pattern for the entire world. You will not alone redeem your own nation, but the example you will set will redeem the world.'*

"So when you ask me if I have a plan, I say, 'most definitely and absolutely.' "

Congressman Binderup's plan is his Monetary Control Act of 1938 (H. R. 9800), now before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It will come up for discussion at the next session of Congress.

If you want to put an end to this depression, and prevent the one that will come within the next few years when the desterilized gold and the Government loans are taken out of circulation, then you should make it your business to find out why Congressman Binderup and all the experts he has queried are so sure that he has a plan for ending booms and slumps —a plan that I am certain will work.

"THE PROTOCOLS OF ZION"

Discussion from our readers as to the disputed authenticity or applicability to world conditions of the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" is welcome—and invited. SOCIAL JUSTICE, in quoting excerpts from this pamphlet of another century, has withheld its own judgment until a later time. While, therefore, we express no opinion on the Protocols we cannot ignore the news value of their strikingly prophetic nature. Like the mysterious fictional narrative, "Gabriel Over the White House," the Protocols—either by coincidence or design—call the turn on events transpiring many decades after their alleged authorship. Is this accident, prophecy, or plot?

THE EDITORS.

ANY individual or government who persecutes a Jew because he is a Jew is committing an insane act.

On July 5th the Associated Press, quoting *Il Osservatore Romano*, asserted that the present anti-Jewish propaganda had produced results "unworthy of twenty centuries of Christian civilization."

However, all historians admit that Jews have been persecuted throughout the centuries. The reasons for their being persecuted are many. Their ancestors crucified Christ, as the Gospels assert; they steadfastly maintained that they were the chosen people, which claim offended the intelligence of all other peoples; their nationality was internationalism in its final analysis; and, finally, they became identified with the gold hoarders and wealth concentrators of the world.

It is a pity that millions of innocent Jews have been forced to bear the stigma attached to the Jewish people as a result of these activities and philosophies perpetrated and entertained by a small portion of Jews who chanced to be the leaders of their plot. As a matter of fact, millions of Jews repudiate the philosophy of formal Judaism. Millions of Jews, in their personal lives, prefer to be citizens of the country in which they dwell and to adopt the rights and duties of nationals. Millions more have been the victims of the concentrators of wealth, as is evident in the Ghettos of New York or of any other metropolitan district.

Despite any defense which one can righteously offer for the Jews, the fact remains that they have been persecuted practically in every country on the face of the globe.

It is true that they are excluded from exclusive clubs such as the New York Athletic Club. It is likewise true that they exclude gentiles from many of their organizations.

It is true that they are eternally busy in soliciting funds for their persecuted brethren in foreign countries. It is likewise true that in their home land many Jews are charged with practicing the same deeds which invited persecution abroad.

It is true that the titles of "money-bags" and "gold-calfers" have been identified with Jews because from time immemorial they were expert at hoarding gold and lending money at interest —yes, lending gold receipts at interest which were not backed by real gold.

However, gentiles and Christians have been very responsible, in one sense, in directing the desires of the Jews towards the Calf of Gold. Remember that in the days of Egyptian captivity the Jews were enslaved. They were forced to become hewers of wood and drawers of water without any remuneration. Naturally, they were not immoral when they decided to remunerate themselves privately by taking from the Egyptians whatsoever gold they could lay their hands upon.

Under the Christian dispensation we know that many nations refuse to permit Jews to hold irremovable property. Such laws forced the Jews to become owners of gold, which was easily removed as the Jews were driven from pillar to post and forced to wander over the face of Europe and Asia.

In the decline of the practice of Christianity following the thirteenth century, Christian nations, principalities and dukedoms waged war against each other. Their rulers, forced to borrow an international money with which to carry on their wars, approached the Jew gold hoarder for loans.

Oftentimes these loans were made, not in real gold but in paper receipts for gold, five and ten times in excess of the actual amount of gold held by the lender.

Payment of the debt was not valid in paper receipts but in real gold.

As a result the gold hoarders obtained more gold.

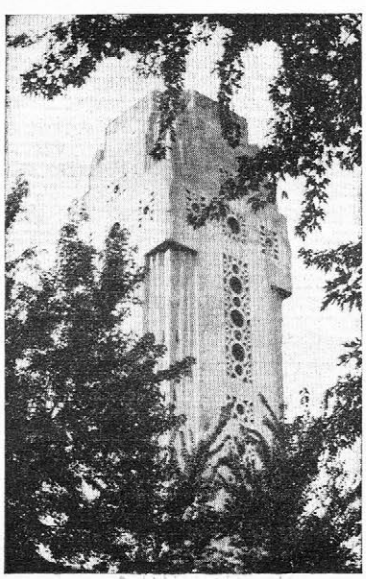
Briefly, that was the fundamental method by which the Jews obtained control of the finances of the world—*a control which would not have come into existence except for the desire of conquest and a spirit of hostility which characterized too many Christian rulers.*

LAST week, the Sixth Protocol from the book titled, *"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion,"* was published in this periodical. No assertion was made that these Protocols represent the opinion of the entire Jewish race. No statement was made to the effect that this book was composed by a group of Jewish leaders. It was definitely recorded, however, that these Protocols were written before the beginning of this century; that they were registered in the library of the British Museum on August 10, 1906; and that the actions chronicled in the history of nations since that date have been patterned more or less according to the plan and method of world-wide revolution contained within the pages of the *"Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."*

In this issue we print Protocol No. 20, which deals with the financial program of revolution, together with Protocol No. 21, which deals with internal loans that will follow the success of the revolution.

Read these quotations from the Protocols carefully. Observe how the controllers of money withdraw currency and credit from circulation to bring about disaster. Meditate upon the fallacy of the gold standard. Consider carefully the levying of hidden taxes, of price fluctuation and of compound interest, all of which play their part in the destruction of civilization. Here below are the two Protocols referred to:

FROM THE TOWER



PROTOCOL NO. 20

"Today we shall touch upon the financial programme, which I put off to the end of my report as being the most difficult, the crowning and the decisive point of our plans . . .

"Our rule, in which the king will enjoy the legal fiction that everything in his State belongs to him (which may easily be translated into fact), will be enabled to resort to the lawful confiscation of all sums of every kind for the regulation of their circulation in the State. From this follows that taxation will best be covered by a progressive tax on property . . . A tax on capitalists diminishes the growth of wealth in private hands in which we have in these days concentrated it as a counterpoise to the government strength of the goyim (gentiles)—their State finances . . .

"A tax increasing in a percentage ratio to capital will give a much larger revenue than the present individual or property tax, which is useful to us now for the sole reason that it excites trouble and discontent among the goyim . . .

"Purchase, receipt of money or inheritance, will be subject to the payment of a stamp progressive tax. Any transfer of property, whether money or other, without evidence of payment of this tax which will be strictly registered by names, will render the former holder liable to pay interest on the tax from the moment of transfer of these sums up to the discovery of his evasion of declaration of the transfer. Transfer documents must be presented weekly at the local treasury office with notifications of the name, surname and permanent place of residence of the former and the new holder of the property. This transfer with register of names must begin from a definite sum which exceeds the ordinary expenses of buying and selling of necessaries, and these will be subject to payment only by a stamp impost of a definite percentage of the unit . . .

"Just strike an estimate of how many times such taxes as these will cover the revenue of the goyim States . . .

"*Economic crises have been produced by us for the goyim by no other means than the withdrawal of money from circulation.* Huge capitals have stagnated, withdrawing money from States, which were constantly obliged to apply to those same stagnant capitals for loans. These loans burdened the finances of the State with the payment of interest and made them the bond slaves of these capitals . . . The concentration of industry in the hands of capitalists out of the hands of small masters has drained away all the juices of the peoples and with them also of the States . . .

"The present issue of money in general does not correspond with the requirements per head, and cannot therefore satisfy all the needs of the workers. *The issue of money ought to correspond with the growth of population* and thereby children also must absolutely be reckoned as consumers of currency from the day of their birth. The revision of issue is a material question for the whole world.

"*You are aware that the gold standard has been the ruin of the States which adopted it,* for it has not been able to satisfy the demands for money, the more so that we have removed gold from circulation as far as possible . . .

"The reforms projected by us in the financial institutions and principles of the goyim will be clothed by us in such forms as will alarm nobody. We shall point out the necessity of reforms in consequence of the disorderly darkness into which the goyim by their irregularities have plunged the finances. The first irregularity, as we shall point out, consists in their beginning with drawing up a single budget which year after year grows, owing to the following cause: this budget is dragged out to half the year, then they demand a budget to put things right, and this they expend in three months, after which they,

See PROTOCOLS page 8

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just, living, annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Eternal Vigilance: Liberty's Price

As a dying Congress sighed weary assent to a brace of New Deal measures in its recent adjournment, America was spared the loss of a great section of its liberty through a political accident.

A measure putting an end to privacy of wire and radio communication had been smuggled through both houses of Congress with the barest minimum consideration. In the House, fortunately, the act was amended to permit wire-tapping by Government officers if an individual were suspected of crime. Evidence thus collected snoopingly was to be admitted to court in good standing.

In the Senate, this amendment, when discovered, disclosed the true nature of the bill, which promptly was killed. In the public press the whole matter provoked only a ripple of comment. Individual privacy, guaranteed under the Constitution, might have been prostituted and abolished almost without a single warning cry from the press.

Consider for a moment the cold possibilities of this tyrannical measure. The individual need not be a criminal to be snooped upon through telephone and telegraph tapping. He need only be suspected of crime, or criminal intent, by any Federal officeholder.

Thereupon Federal officials might plug into his telephone or telegraph circuit; listen to his every communication; seize his telegrams, radiograms and other wire messages, and employ the information thus obtained to the ruination of his business; to his social extinction.

A political blunder in the House saved America from this tyranny. A similar political blunder in the Senate aided in the defeat of the iniquitous reorganization bill. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," wrote one of the advocates of democratic government.

Truly, never-ending attention to the acts of the New Deal is necessary if America is to survive the present era of social change. The administration has given every evidence of intention to shorten the chain of individual liberty, link-by-link. Only by perceiving these sporadic attacks on liberty, can the nation use its still extant democratic processes to choke off those who oppress its fundamental rights.

Spain Two Years After

Two years ago, on July 18, General Francisco Franco proclaimed the counter-rebellion in Spain.

"The decision made by him and his associates," declares *America*, the national Catholic weekly review, "was mandatory and inevitable."

The political coup of the Popular Front, engineered by the Marxists, was already accomplished. Civil liberties, individual and social rights were rapidly disappearing under the regime that held domination at Madrid. The military coup of the Popular Front extremists, projected by the Communists, was first dated for May 10; then postponed till June 29; and finally settled for July 30.

If Spain were to remain the historic land of the Spanish people, or if Spain were to become the second Soviet of the world, depended upon the success or defeat of those who rallied to the standard raised by General Franco. He knew that he could win if the soldiers and civilians of Spain accepted him. He realized that he would be overwhelmed if the people were against him.

Now, two years after, the verdict of Spain has been awarded to General Franco. With his Spanish armies, he has recovered 131,000 square miles of territory; the Loyalists hold less than 48,000 square miles; some 16,000 square miles now crumbling before the Nationalists' advance.

Behind the battle lines of Franco Spain, there is peace and order and security and religious fervor. Within the confines of the two parcels of territory held by the Socialist-Communist-Anarchist-Syndicalist combine, there is disunion, terrorism, violence and almost complete demoralization. The good people of Madrid, of Valencia and of Barcelona are suffering unimaginable tortures because of the prolonged death-struggle of the radical Leftist leaders.

Some months may yet be needed to cleanse Spain of Marxism. But on the second anniversary of the Franco protest, the forces of the true Spanish culture, of Western civilization and of Christianity are completing their conquest of their homeland.

An 'Alien Power'

Social Justice this week gives the position of "guest editorial" to the present-day descendant of the venerable *New York Sun*, which characteristically challenges the bureaucratic encroachment upon the people's rights as that of an "alien and a hostile power." Says the *Sun*:

"'Let us never forget,' said President Roosevelt at Marietta, 'that government is ourselves and not an alien power over us.'

"Mr. Roosevelt was stating what should be but what is not.

"A government which outrages a minority for the sake of pleasing a majority is an alien power.

"A government which destroys food, needed by the poor, for the supposed benefit of the producer is an alien power.

"A government which repudiates its solemn and definite obligations, as in the gold currency, is an alien power.

"A government which encourages and incites trade unions to keep men from work by violence is an alien power.

"A government which obtains office on promises which it does not keep is an alien power.

"A government which sets up a bureaucracy which suspends the right of free speech is an alien power.

"All these things have been done by Mr. Roosevelt's administration, and that is what he means by government.

"Yes, it is more than an alien power. It is what Dwight W. Morrow, in his speech against prohibition, called 'an alien and a hostile power.'"

Protocols

Continued from Page 5

ask for a supplementary budget, and all this ends with a liquidation budget. But, as the budget of the following year is drawn up in accordance with the sum of the total addition, the annual departure from the normal reaches as much as 50 per cent in a year, and so the annual budget is trebled in ten years. Thanks to such methods, allowed by the carelessness of the goy States, their treasuries are empty. The period of loans supervenes, and that has swallowed up remainders and brought all the goy States to bankruptcy.

"You understand perfectly that economic arrangements of this kind, which have been suggested to the goyim by us, cannot be carried on by us.

"Every kind of loan proves infirmity in the State and a want of understanding of the rights of the State. Loans hang like a sword of Damocles over the heads of rulers, who, instead of taking from their subjects by a temporary tax, come begging with outstretched palm of our bankers. Foreign loans are leeches which there is no possibility of removing from the body of the State until they fall off of themselves or the State flings them off. But the goy States do not tear them off, they go on in persisting in putting more on to themselves so that they must inevitably perish, drained by voluntary blood-letting . . .

"If the loan bears a charge of 5 per cent, then in 20 years the State vainly pays away in interest a sum equal to the loan borrowed, in 40 years it is paying a double sum, in 60—treble, and all the while the debt remains an unpaid debt.

"From this calculation it is obvious that with any form of taxation per head the State is baling out the last coppers of the poor taxpayers in order to settle accounts with wealthy foreigners, from whom it has borrowed money instead of collecting these coppers for its own needs without the additional interest.

"So long as loans were internal the goyim only shuffled their money from the pockets of the poor to those of the rich, but when we brought up the necessary person in order to transfer loans into the external sphere all the wealth of States flowed into our cash-boxes and all the goyim began to pay us the tribute of subjects.

"If the superficiality of goy kings on their thrones in regard to State affairs and the venality of ministers or the want of understanding of financial matters on the part of other ruling persons have made their countries debtors to our treasuries to amounts quite impossible to pay it has not been accomplished without on our part heavy expenditure of trouble and money . . .

"How clear is the undeveloped power of thought of the purely brute brains of the goyim, as expressed in the fact that they have been borrowing from us with payment of interest without ever thinking that all the same these very moneys plus an addition for payment of interest must be got by them from their own State pockets in order to settle up with us. What could have been simpler than to take the money they wanted from their own people?

"But it is proof of the genius of our chosen mind that we have contrived to present the matter of loans to them in such a light that they have even seen in them an advantage for themselves.

"Our accounts, which we shall present when the time comes, in the light of centuries of experience gained by experiments made by us on the goy States, will be distinguished by clearness and definiteness and will show at a glance to all men the advantage of our innovations. *They will put an end to those abuses to which we owe our mastery over the goyim, but which cannot be allowed in our kingdom.*

"We shall so hedge about our system of accounting that neither the ruler nor the most insignificant public servant will be in a position to divert even the smallest sum from its destination without detection or to direct it in another direction except that which will be once fixed in a definite plan of action.

"And without a definite plan it is impossible

See PROTOCOLS page 8

The Week in the Nation

LABOR

C.I.O. "Smashup"

As the National Labor Relations Board, outgrowth of labor provisions of the defunct N.R.A., celebrated its third birthday, events moved rapidly toward a "smashing" climax in the Committee for Industrial Organization, whose mushroom growth is in large measure attributable to administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

The "smash," it appeared, would occur first in the C.I.O.'s second-largest affiliate, the United Auto Workers Union. In this union the Communist element, for months a cankering sore, has at last broken forth as a cancerous epidemic. In Washington, ousted leftist leaders of the U.A.W. sought to prevail upon John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chairman, to restore them to power, thus paying C.I.O.'s organizational debt to the Communists.

Homer Martin, U.A.W. president who has led the fight against Communism in the union he heads, held his ground as irresponsible leaders of the union sought to beat up a hysterical campaign among the rank-and-file for his dismissal in a special union convention. Martin took to the air in a radio address, exposed the Communist grip on the U.A.W., and asserted that the Reds are seeking to take over labor unions generally.

Not far wrong was Mr. Martin in this statement. In Cleveland, John Williamson, Ohio Communist party chairman, asserted: "The Communist party in Cleveland and Ohio has in the trade unions and such organizations as the Workers Alliance today many active leaders, some of them known as Communists, some not . . .

"Communists, however, form a small minority of trade union memberships, but the party's main effort is to get as members the working people, and the most advanced section of them is in trade unions. So you will find Communism much stronger in trade unions than anywhere else."

The statements of Martin and Williamson, leaders on opposite sides of the fence in labor's quarrel with Communism, give strength to the position taken by SOCIAL JUSTICE two years ago when it exposed the C.I.O. as an organization sublimated by the Communists, for their own political and social ends. Promptly accused of being "opposed to labor," SOCIAL JUSTICE nonetheless stood as labor's greatest friend by warning it of the danger of Communism to be found within C.I.O.

Others To Follow

This week it appeared U.A.W.'s internal quarrel might be the end of U.A.W., at least as a C.I.O. organization. Martin, denouncing the "Trojan Horse" method of penetrating responsible organizations—*the method employed by Communists on orders from Moscow*—indicated freely that Communist strength could not be discounted in predicting the future history of U.A.W.

U.A.W.'s five suspended officers, all of whom are accused of consorting more or less with Communists in the "unity" faction within the union, closeted themselves with Lewis to demand a special convention. Their purpose was to call a convention and declare all offices of the union vacant. This would pave a highway to complete Communist domination of the union, with Martin and his loyal members of the executive board thrown out.

It is predicted in labor circles that U.A.W.'s internal Communist trouble will be reflected in each of the other C.I.O. unions. In each union and local of the Lewis system, Red organizers, leaders and directors have laid careful preparations. When the climatic moment arrives, as it did in U.A.W., through wildcat strikes, sabotage and destructiveness, the Communists will have their showdown; demand their fair share—which in every case is complete domination.

ADMINISTRATION

Third Term Test Trip

As President Roosevelt reviewed the battle fleet of the Pacific; spoke noble words of disarmament, and departed on a fishing cruise, he brought to a close the east-to-west half of his national tour.

Following him on his cross-country excursion were headlines such as: "Send Barkley Back to Senate Roosevelt Asks;" "Mrs. Caraway Wins Blessing of Roosevelt;" "Mr. Roosevelt Gives Boost to Elmer Thomas." Thus was recorded the result of the President's proclaimed policy of "non-interference" in primary campaigns—a policy that was scrapped in favor of intervention in the name of "liberalism."

More significant, however, than the political character of the tour is the inescapable feeling that the President undertook the excursion to test national sentiment toward a desire he cherishes—to seek another presidential term.

Background

The President has not committed himself on the subject. Nevertheless, the history of the last four weeks shows a chain of events pointing to the fact he has given serious thought to the possibility. His fireside chat struck the key—"liberalism." His decision to interfere openly in state primaries exposed his intention to surround himself with supporters 100 per cent New Deal. His national tour offered the opportunity for a personal test of the Roosevelt rear-platform "pull;" offered also limitless occasions for further tests of the "smile cure," used so effectively in the 1936 campaign.

Unmistakable in the addresses delivered in Ohio, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Arkansas and other stops were evidences of Mr. Roosevelt's intention to hand-pick candidates for important legislative posts. This dovetails nicely with the "stake-all" policy he adopted in Fireside Chat No. 13 when he opened up with his intention of forming a "liberal" faction within the Democratic party, regardless of what the Democratic party thought about it.

Thus, all who are not with Mr. Roosevelt in the strange, new liberal movement, are "copperheads." Together with those who are with him, he intends to march forward to 1940 with all possibilities active; all roads open—even the road to a third term!

POLITICS

"Get O'Connor"

Under the Constitution the three departments of government—legislative, executive, judicial—check and balance each other. Under the New Deal, definite and continued effort has been made to destroy the check and balance; marshal all under the direction of the executive.

Most persistent and cantankerous of the legislative "checks" is the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, which holds virtual veto power over items of House legislation. Chairman of the House Rules Committee is red-haired John J. O'Connor of New York, who led the House battle against the President's effort to clothe the executive department with dictatorial power, in the reorganization bill.

The above set of facts and circumstances bodes ill for O'Connor and members of the Rules Committee. Word has gone out from New Deal policy chambers to "get" O'Connor; "get" all hostile members of the Rules Committee. This policy was decided upon as an alternative to scrapping the committee entirely—reportedly the administration's first aim.

This week the "purge" committee moved about its work in New York's 16th district—Mr. O'Connor's constituency. Its aim is to whip O'Connor at the polls; drive out the committee's four Republican members; "purify" the remaining nine Democrats, either through election defeat or intimidation.

Leader of the movement is Tom Corcoran, Roosevelt ear-whisperer, who struck a sour note in his campaign of interference in the Iowa primary. Whole-hearted supporter of the purge movement is John L. Lewis, treated to a dose of the Rules Committee's potent medicine in his brazen effort to shove amendments to the Walsh-Healey Act high-handedly through Congress in the dying days of the last session.

The Rules Committee, in a heavily Democratic House, had become the last defense sector against New Deal legislative acts. It bottled up the wage-hour bill; blocked the Walsh-Healey bill, slowed down the reorganization bill under O'Connor's leadership, and has been a constant check on New Deal strong arm legislative tactics, which otherwise would succeed in railroading measures through an unresistingly weak House of Representatives.

G-Men "Hamstrung"

Regrettable and true is the fact the nation's G-Men forces, idealized by American youth, have been rendered ineffective by action of Congressional patronage hogs. Disclosures made by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; by former operative Leon G. Turrou, and by others have shown the tradition of the G-Men already has been shorn of its glamour.

Congressional parsimony robbed the unit of its efficiency; narrowed its zone of operation, and reduced its personnel. The most recent resignation from G-Men ranks, that of Ralph D. Brown, set forth the complaint of every operative. He said he "loved" the organization, but found it to be "so hamstrung by Congress, it offers no security to a man of family."

COURT

Cardozo's Successor

Who will get the Supreme Court post created out of the death of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo? This question tickled the speculative fancy of those who watched interestedly as the President fought bitterly to pack the court and now is given his third opportunity to fill a post on the high bench.

In the top rank of likely appointees is Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, heavily a New Dealer, and author of the widely contested National Labor Relations Act. Appointment of Wagner, however, would bring to four the number of New York staters on the court. It was considered probable in some quarters that Mr. Roosevelt would select a representative of the far west for the vacancy. At present there is no justice from a state west of Minnesota on the court.

It seemed certain no appointment would be made until Congress resumes, for Senate ratification of the appointment is necessary.

Fate Intervenes

What Congress denied the President in killing his court-packing bill, fate has given him. In one year the Chief Executive has had three opportunities to appoint New Deal men to the nation's highest tribunal. In one appointment, that of Hugo Black, Ku Kluxer, the President drew unprecedented fire on his head.

One danger lurks behind the Supreme Court situation. It was charged frequently in the heat of the court-packing debate, that the President desired to stuff the court with New Dealers who, through judicial interpretation, would change the "spirit" of the Constitution; stretch its provisions to cover all New Deal acts.

In his individualistic interpretation of the 14th amendment relating to limitation of state's rights, Kluxer Black has dramatized the fear that the Constitution would be twisted and stretched. If the other two New Deal appointees indicate a willingness to follow his lead, court-packing will have been accomplished through fate instead of legislation, but with the same loss to the American people.

COMMUNISM

Making Red Propaganda Pay

As a special incentive to get young people to read Communist literature, $1,000 in prizes for the best essays, stories, films and radio scripts, on "The Anti-Fascist Struggle in Spain" is being offered by the "League of American Writers" in conjunction with the "American Student Union" and the "Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade." All these names are familiar innocent disguises for agencies of leftist propaganda.

Circulars offering the prizes are posted in public libraries, and in school and college libraries throughout the country. These append a specially prepared list of reading to equip the student for the contest subtly designed to saturate young minds with the Communist contributions to the cause of Spanish "democracy."

The contest is intended to create a demand for the works listed, necessitating their procurement by the various libraries as sources of reference.

The Week in the News

AGRICULTURE

"Sky Snoopers"

AMERICAN farmers are subjected to unprecedented regimentation under the Farm Control Act of 1938, the new A.A.A. To effect compliance with A.A.A., the Government is further shattering precedent in preparing the greatest map ever made of any country.

This map, to be completed in a year or two, will be developed out of an aerial photographic survey of more than 1,000,000,000 American farm acres. Its chief purpose will be to afford Department of Agriculture officials with first hand information on the nature and degree of farmers' compliance with the A.A.A. program.

Referred to as "sky snooping," by farmers hostile to its invasion of privacy, the business of peeping on agricultural enterprises was begun in 1935, as more or less of an experiment. H. R. Tolley, Department of Agriculture official, calls the map "the most revealing ever made." Critics have pointed out the extreme danger of the document should it fall into hands of a foreign enemy. It would furnish detailed information that might be used for bomb or artillery attacks.

Wheat Revolt

Struggle of the New Deal to inflict its crop control program on the nation has been accented in varying geographic regions as each succeeding crop came under its limitation provisions. Corn, tobacco and cotton in turn caused mutterings of dissension, corn especially.

In the Illinois, Indiana and Iowa corn belt the movement against Government dictation approached outright revolt in a fight that remains far from settled. Now, with a bumper wheat crop in prospect, the same rumblings of revolt are echoing in the wheat fields of the northwest.

Congressman August H. Andresen of Minnesota warned his constituents, vitally interested in the growth and sale of wheat, that production will be cut approximately 30 per cent in the northwest, and that Kansas will be alloted approximately 20 per cent of the nation's entire wheat yield. Andresen, member of the House Agriculture Committee, predicted along with several of his associates that wheat revolt in the northwest will be so severe that Congress will be forced to throw out its wheat allotments and prepare a set of entirely new figures.

"Pressure from winter wheat states defeated attempts on my part to have a classification of hard spring wheat put in the farm bill so that northwest farmers who do not raise this type of wheat in surplus, nor producing enough for domestic requirements would be protected," Andresen said.

"I offered this as an amendment to the farm bill, but Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and others of his department protested, asking that such classifications be left to the department in its determination of acreage . . .

"As the act now stands," he continued, "Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and the other winter wheat states have a big advantage (over northwest, spring wheat states). I look for Kansas, which has jumped its acreage from 12 to 17 millions, to have about one-fifth of the entire wheat acreage of the country, under plans of the A.A.A. to limit all acreage to 55 million."

The farm act, a wordy, confused hodge-podge passed at the behest of the President, has proven no better in practice than it sounded in Congressional debate. When it was discussed, it was charged that even those who wrote it failed to understand its provisions. Since becoming law it has sired strife and dissension in many sections of the country; has been amended more than a score of times, and still is dangerously restrictive and inadequate.

Behind The Scenes

In Washington attempts were made to explain the background of the situation that confronted spring wheat growers of the northwest. It was said that cotton planters of the south, a region applying great pressure in the writing of the farm bill, turned to the growing of wheat as cotton acreage limitations were announced. Thus is explained the bumper wheat crop.

Northwest growers, and their Washington representatives, predict freely that national agriculture will be disjointed if the act is enforced strictly.

TRADE

Hull-Abaloo

SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL, whose greatest "service" to the nation has been the imposition of his reciprocal trade treaties, is about to solidify a trade agreement with the British Empire. When completion date of the agreement will be, none can say. But it is certain the agreement will work to the detriment of the American laborers and farmers.

Hope of the negotiators on the treaty is for a "normalization" of the world's economic structure through mutual trading. Past history, as in the case of the shoe trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, indicates that "normalization" will be achieved at the expense of American industry and farm enterprise.

Heavily intertwined with the trade problem, is the problem of international politics. Germany, Italy and Japan are working toward the ideal of national self-sufficiency as against dependence on other nations. The "democracies," an arbitrary grouping which includes Communist Russia and Socialist France, look to the ideal of international interdependence. Working behind this spectacle of internationalism is the hand of Soviet Russia, zealous toward every action which will put it in the forefront of the "democratic" nations.

PRESS

Magazine Chains Dodge Tax Toll

From the Chicago Tribune

"The New York City publishing fraternity is watching with interest the scheme of two magazine chains to pour the profits of their successful publications into costly new ventures and by so doing to sidestep hundreds of thousands of dollars in corporation income taxes.

"One of these magazine empires is Time, Inc., which is using the money made by *Time*, the weekly publication purporting to supply news, to build up the picture magazine, *Life*. Time, Inc., might have been forced to pay Federal taxes in the neighborhood of a million dollars on last year's income had it not been for funds sunk in *Life*. Instead, the corporation paid taxes of about $67,000. Time, Inc., according to its own figures made public last March, lost $3,424,000 on the publication of *Life* magazine during 1937.

"The other group is Esquire-Coronet, Inc., whose losing enterprise is the fortnightly, *Ken*. This corporation reported a net income before surtax of $835,465 and Federal taxes of $148,099 for the year ending March 31, 1938, and income of $937,183 and taxes of $163,376 for 1937. The surtaxes paid for the two years were $191,727 for 1937 and $27,600 in 1938.

"The magazine *Ken* got off to a bad start when Postmaster General James A. Farley barred all copies of the May 5 issue from the mails on the ground that the publication contained obscene matter . . . Figures are not available on *Ken's* losses because publication began only two months ago, but experts in the publishing industry are convinced by the dwindling advertising volume that these losses are heavy."

Protocols

Continued from Page 6

to rule. *Marching along an undetermined road and with undetermined resources brings to ruin by the way heroes and demi-gods.*

"The goy rulers, whom we once upon a time advised should be distracted from State occupations by representative receptions, observances of etiquette, entertainments, were only screens for our rule. The accounts of favorite courtiers who replaced them in the sphere of affairs were drawn up for them by our agents, and every time gave satisfaction to short-sighted minds by promises that in the future economies and improvements were foreseen . . . Economies from what? From new taxes?—were questions that might have been but were not asked by those who read our accounts and projects.

"You know to what they have been brought by this carelessness, to what a pitch of financial disorder they have arrived, notwithstanding the astonishing industry of their peoples . . ."

PROTOCOL No. 21

TO WHAT I reported to you at the last meeting I shall now add a detailed explanation of internal loans . . .

"States announce that such a loan is to be concluded and open subscriptions for their own bills of exchange, that is, for their interest-bearing paper. That they may be within the reach of all, the price is determined at from a hundred to a thousand, and a discount is made for the earliest subscribers. Next day by artificial means the price of them goes up, the alleged reason being that everyone is rushing to buy them. In a few days the treasury safes are as they say overflowing and there's more money than they can do with (why then take it?). The subscription, it is alleged, covers many times over the issue total of the loan; in this lies the whole stage effect—look you, they say, what confidence is shown in the government's bills of exchange.

"But when the comedy is played out there emerges the fact that a debit and an exceedingly burdensome debit has been created. For the payment of interest it becomes necessary to have recourse to new loans which do not swallow up but only add to the capital debt. And when this credit is exhausted it becomes necessary by new taxes to cover, not the loan, but only the interest on it. These taxes are a debit employed to cover a debit . . .

"Later comes the time for conversions, but they diminish the payment of interest without covering the debt, and besides they cannot be made without the consent of the lenders . . . By good luck the subjects of the goy governments, knowing nothing about financial affairs, have always preferred losses on exchange and diminution of interest to the risk of new investments of their moneys, and have thereby many a time enabled these governments to throw off their shoulders a debit of several millions.

"Nowadays, with external loans, these tricks cannot be played by the goyim for they know that we shall demand all our moneys back . . .

"I beg you to concentrate your attention upon this point and upon the following: nowadays all internal loans are consolidated by so-called flying loans, that is, such as have terms of payment more or less near. These debts consist of moneys paid into the savings banks and reserve funds. If left for long at the disposition of a government these funds evaporate in the payment of interest on foreign loans, and are replaced by the deposit of equivalent amount of rentes . . .

"When we ascend the throne of the world *all these financial and similar shifts, as being not in accord with our interests, will be swept away so as not to leave a trace, as also will be destroyed all money markets* . . .

"We shall replace the money markets by grandiose government credit institutions, the object of which will be to fix the price of industrial values in accordance with government views. These institutions will be in a position to fling upon the market five hundred millions of industrial paper in one day, or to buy up for the same amount. In this way, all industrial undertakings will come into dependence upon us. You may imagine for yourselves what immense power we shall thereby secure for ourselves."

Father Coughlin

by **Ben Marcin**

The Story of The BELGIAN CONGO

CHAPTER TWO

STANLEY *The Empire Builder*

The Romantic Account of Stanley's Search for the Lost Livingstone Thrilled Newspaper Readers of an Older Generation. Less Known is the Later Story of the Young Explorer's Partnership With King Leopold in Effecting the Conquest of the Heart of Africa.

THE FACT that so small a nation as Belgium could become sole owner of so vast and so rich a territory as the Congo no doubt has caused even the casual observer of an African map to wonder. Here was an empire eighty-eight times the geographic size of this small country under its complete jurisdiction!

David Livingstone, the Scottish missionary and explorer, became lost in the heart of Africa—lost somewhere in the huge blank space on the map with the simple word "Unexplored" crossing its entire expanse.

The *New York Herald* saw the possibilities of a great newspaper story. Its enterprising publisher, the elder James Gordon Bennett, called in a go-getting young reporter on the staff and gave him the curt assignment: "Go find Livingstone and don't come back until you do!" The real name of the young man so honored was John Rowland, but he had assumed the name of his American benefactor, Henry M. Stanley.

Stanley carried the American flag on two of his expeditions, although he was by birth an Englishman. He wrote thrilling press stories to the *Daily Telegraph* of London as well as for Bennett's *New York Herald*.

Twice he pleaded with the authorities of the American Government to raise the United States flag over this vast African territory. But the Americans were preoccupied with reconstruction following the Civil War. They had their own frontier west of the Mississippi to be colonized and had no time to civilize the wild men of Africa.

Undismayed, the intrepid Stanley twice begged the British government to raise its colonial flag over the Congo, but twice he was rebuffed by the usually astute British. England had India. Now that the Franco-Prussian war was over, Disraeli was after the gem of the profitable Suez Canal. Let Africa wait.

To Stanley's everlasting credit, he plunged into darkest Africa and tracked down the lost Livingstone. It was at Ujiji, the populous native town some five miles south of Kigoma, where Stanley and Livingstone first met. A simple oblong block of cement set in the sandy soil beneath a tree bears the brief but pregnant inscription: "Livingstone - Stanley, 1871."

E. Alexander Powell in his book "*The Map That Is Half Unrolled*," states:

"Here took place that famous meeting, one of the most dramatic in all history, of the two great pathfinders . . . Seated in the shade of the tree, a solitary white man in a drill jacket and a peaked cap, a much worn New Testament in his hand. He is emaciated, hollow-cheeked, feverish of eye, deathly pale beneath his tan. A sudden clamor rises from down the northern road. There comes into sight a long caravan of native porters, their sweating bodies glistening like bronze. Above them, borne by a proud Swahili, floats a flag of Stars and Stripes. Striding along at the head of the column is a white man, short, broad-shouldered, rugged, grim. He advances briskly, and the figure reclining in the camp-chair beneath the tree struggles unsteadily to his feet to greet him. The new-comer lifts his sun-hat ceremoniously, as though he were addressing a stranger on Piccadilly.

"My name is Stanley. And you are Doctor Livingstone, I presume."

LIVINGSTONE had not long to live. In 1873 he died and Stanley became the empire-builder of the Belgian Congo.

Leopold II, King of the Belgians, was an adventurer at heart. If he had not been born to the purple, he would have been an explorer. Even as a boy, maps fascinated him. When he became king, he set his heart on a colony in Africa.

Although he thought Abyssinia, the modern Ethiopia, was the best bet,

Open Pit Copper Mines of Belgian Congo

the stirring press stories of Stanley and his expedition down the Congo turned Leopold's attention to that region. In 1876, the king summoned the leading geographers of Europe to Brussels. Their meeting resulted in the formation of an organization known as "The International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Africa." Most of the countries were represented, but Belgium displayed the driving energy.

In 1878, King Leopold summoned Stanley and, as a result, a new organization known as the "Comite d'Etudes du Haut Congo," was formed. Shortly afterward, it became known as the "International Association of the Congo," and was the forerunner of the Congo Free State.

In 1879, the king sent Stanley back to the Congo, where he spent the next four years under Belgian auspices. By now the Congo had become purely a Belgian enterprise. Stanley made surveys, concluded treaties with the various chiefs and established military posts and stations, an important step toward Belgian sovereignty.

In his book "*An African Adventure*," by Isaac F. Marcosson an excellent portrait of Stanley is given.

"Stanley is most widely known as an explorer, yet he was, at the same time, one of the master civilizers. He felt that his Congo adventure would be incomplete if he did not make the State a vast productive region and the home of the white man. I have talked with many British and Belgian associates of Stanley. Without exception they all acclaim his sterling virtues both in the physical and spiritual sense. All agree he was a hard man. The best explanation of this so-called hardness is given by Herbert Ward, who once spoke to him about it. Stanley's reply was, 'You've got to be hard. If you're not hard, you're weak. There are only two sides to it.' That was Stanley—never compromise.

"Stanley always declared that his whole idea of life and work was embodied in the following maxim: 'The three M's are all we need. They are Morals, Mind and Muscles. These must be cultivated if we wish to be immortal.' To an astonishing degree he worked and lived up to these principles.

"Stanley had a rare talent for details—he went on the theory that if you wanted a thing done properly, you must do it yourself. It is only fair to him to say that he never took pecuniary advantage of the immense opportunities that his explorations in the Congo afforded.

"No explorer, not even Peary in the Arctic wilds, was ever prey to a larger isolation than this man. In the midst of the multitude, Stanley was alone. He shunned intimacy and one of his mournful reflections was, 'I have had no friend on any expedition, except while with Livingstone; no one who could possibly be my companion on an equal footing.' Stanley was devoutly religious."

THOUGH at this time, the scramble for Africa had not yet set in, the great powers were beginning to scrutinize Belgium's activities, which only sharpened Leopold's determination to secure international recognition for his pet project—the Congo.

The extraordinary development within Belgium demanded an outlet. It is the most densely populated country in Europe. The Belgians had to obtain economic elbow room, and the king was determined they should have it. He even tried to buy the Philippine islands from Spain.

Early in 1884, a series of diplomatic events brought the question of the Congo to a head and resulted in the summoning of the Congress of Berlin, represented by delegates of fourteen nations. The conference was presided over by the German Chancellor, Count Bismarck, who seems to have been grossly misled.

It was most ironical that Bismarck could have let slip through his fingers this greatest prize that Africa had to offer, unless he was thoroughly duped. In the case of the Suez Canal, when Bismarck failed to obtain shares as indemnity following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, no man knew of the gigantic potentialities of this most profitable investment of modern times.

But in view of the assiduity with which Germany later sought "a place in the sun," it seems mystifying how the Iron Chancellor could have handed this rich jewel of the Belgian Congo over to Belgium. With the colonies Germany already had on the Indian and Atlantic seaboards of the dark continent, the possession of the Congo would have made her mistress of Africa, with a territory stretching from ocean to ocean.

How then could Bismarck permit Belgium to acquire the Congo? Either he was duped by the financial geniuses who control the world holding company, the Societe Generale, or else he knew the rich possibilities of the Congo, but by some blackmail leverage, he was powerless to prevent their *coup-d'etat*.

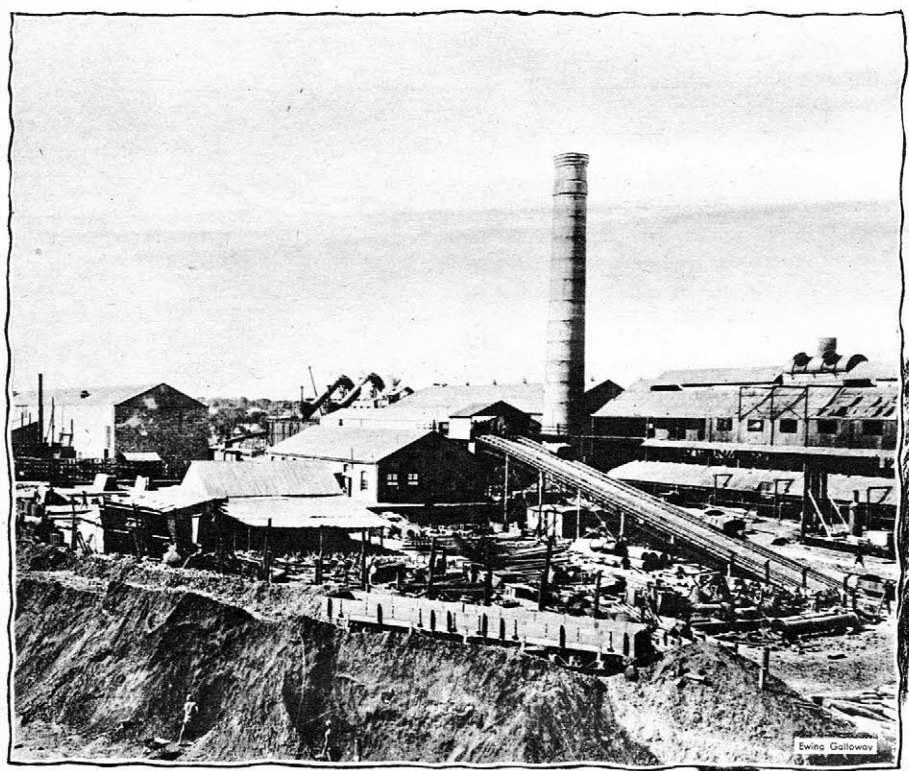
An International Association of the Congo was formed—and strangely enough the first power to grant it recognition was the United States. It is highly probable that Thomas Fortune Ryan, the copper king, had been informed by his engineers of the vast copper riches of Katanga, and he and his associates, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, who helped foist the iniquitous Federal Reserve System on America, Harry Payne Witney, Daniel Guggenheim and others knew that this International Association was only a polite blind for gigantic exploitation.

Ostensibly, this Associaton permitted free trade for all nations, vessels could ply the country without discrimination, trade monopolies would be prohibited, the suppression of the slave-trade was emphasized, and protection of explorers, scientists and the missionaries.

There can be no doubt of Leopold's shrewdness and diplomacy. He was one of the backers of the Peking-Hankow Railway. When it came down to business, he made a monkey out of every crown-head of Europe. Even Cecil Rhodes, who prided himself on being an empire-builder of Great Britain in South Africa, had to admit the Belgian king's business abilities. Rhodes once sought Leopold's aid in a trans-African telegraph venture. After his first audience with the king, Rhodes confessed to his companion, Robert Williams: "I thought I was clever, but I was no match for him!"

Leopold was given a charter, guaranteed by fourteen nations. The following session of his parliament, he was proclaimed "King of the Belgians and of the New State of the Congo." While he was the king, all power was carefully kept in the hands of those who control the Societe Generale, the concern that was to finance the sixteen gigantic corporations that control all wealth in the Congo.

Next Week — The Societe Generale



Industrial Belgian Congo Copper Works at Lubumbashi

You Could Be Losing $6,000.00 Right Now!
But You Can Win It If You Enter Today

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

QUESTION NO. 7

OF WHAT NATIONALITY IS FRANCISCO FRANCO?

1. Italian
2. Jewish
3. Spanish
4. Portuguese
5. German
6. French
7. Swedish
8. Swiss
9. Belgian
10. Dutch

QUESTION NO. 8

WHAT IS THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF OUR ECONOMIC MISERY?

1. Communism
2. Fascism
3. Nazism
4. The New Deal
5. Hooverism
6. Overproduction of goods
7. Financial capitalism

YOU CAN START HERE

QUESTION NO. 1

WHO FIRST TAUGHT THE DOCTRINE OF THE LIVING WAGE?

1. Karl Marx
2. Leo XIII
3. Jesus Christ
4. Pius IX
5. Henry George
6. Lenin
7. Mussolini
8. George Bernard Shaw

QUESTION NO. 2

WHAT ALONE MAKES A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. The United States Senate
2. The Supreme Court
3. The House of Representatives
4. The Chief Executive
5. The Constitution
6. Free elections
7. Christianity
8. Temperament of the American people.

QUESTION NO. 3

WHAT IS AMERICA'S STRONGEST SAFEGUARD AGAINST COMMUNISM?

1. The Constitution
2. The United States Army
3. The United States Navy
4. Fascism
5. Protestantism
6. Catholicism
7. A Christian Front
8. Abundance of natural wealth
9. The American form of government.
10. American capitalism

QUESTION NO. 4

OF FASCISM AND COMMUNISM WHY IS FASCISM THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS?

1. Fascism guarantees free elections
2. Fascism permits freedom of political action
3. Fascism recognizes private ownership of property.
4. Fascism is against war.
5. Fascism is by nature more secure financially
6. Fascism permits free exercise of religion
7. Fascism is more representative of the people
8. Fascism teaches the state exists for the individual

QUESTION NO. 5

WHO IS FRANK HAGUE?

1. Police commissioner of Newark. New Jersey
2. Mayor of Jersey City
3. Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey
4. C.I.O. Organizer
5. Safety Commissioner of Jersey City
6. New York World's Fair Executive
7. Governor of Massachusetts
8. Police chief of Philadelphia.

QUESTION NO. 6

JOHN L. LEWIS IS HEAD OF WHICH INDUSTRIAL UNION?

1. United Automobile Workers
2. Longshoremen
3. Maritime workers
4. Steel workers
5. Typographers
6. United Mine workers
7. Textile workers
8. C.I.O.

GET YOUR BOOK

Immediately you enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest you will be sent your copy of Father Coughlin's "Sixteen Radio Lectures," 1938 series. This volume will be of much help to you in answering the contest questions. Bear in mind—ANYONE can win the Grand Prize of $6,000.00 or any of the remaining 158 cash prizes. No special education is necessary. Very few winners in past SOCIAL JUSTICE contests had more than an ordinary grade-school education. To win —you must KNOW your social justice. That's all.

If you have not entered, all eight questions which have appeared in the Contest thus far are reprinted on this page. You can enter now and bring yourself up to absolute equality with every other person who has already entered. By use of the Coupon at the foot of the page you will be qualified, if adjudged a winner, for a DOUBLED PRIZE.

Prize-winners in our recently concluded "AMERICA TODAY" Contest have reason to be happy this week—but they also have plenty to regret. If they had had the foresight to enter the Contest during the first five weeks their cash awards would have been DOUBLED.

THEIR PRIZE CHECKS WOULD BE JUST TWICE AS LARGE—IF THEY HAD SHOWN JUST A LITTLE MORE SPEED IN BECOMING CONTESTANTS.

Don't let that happen to you in the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest.

Six Thousand Dollars is waiting you, if you enter NOW and are adjudged winner. The winner of the Second Prize who enters NOW will receive a check for $2,800.00. The person who is adjudged winner of the Third Prize will enjoy $2,000.00—just for being early and entering NOW.

IS YOURS HERE?

GRAND PRIZE - -	$3,000.00
Second Prize - - -	$1,400.00
Third Prize - - - -	$1,000.00
Fourth Prize - - - -	$300.00
Fifth Prize - - - - -	$200.00
4 of $25.00 ea. - - -	$100.00
50 of $10.00 ea. - - -	$500.00
100 of $5.00 ea. - - -	$500.00
	$7,000.00

A total of $14,000.00 in cash will go to 159 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who enter NOW and are adjudged winners.

YOU HAVE ONLY ONE WEEK LEFT TO ENTER AND HAVE YOUR PRIZE DOUBLED!

Anybody can win! Persons from many walks of life already have won close to $20,000.00 in SOCIAL JUSTICE educational competitions. No special education is necessary. You need only have a fair knowledge of the principles of Christianity, the social justice contentions of Father Coughlin and the contents of our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine to win.

BUT — TO WIN — YOU MUST ENTER. AND TO HAVE YOUR PRIZE DOUBLED — YOU MUST ENTER NOW!

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.
3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two new yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year) or four new half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST. These subscriptions must be from persons NOT taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail at the time the subscription is taken.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the above-mentioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON!

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

7. ALL PRIZES DOUBLED FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER THE CONTEST IN THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS AND RETURN TEN SOLUTIONS IN THAT TIME.

ENTER NOW WITH THIS COUPON

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my solutions to the first eight questions in your "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. I understand that by entering now my prize will be doubled if I am adjudged a winner.

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

Question No. 1 ☐ Question No. 5 ☐
Question No. 2 ☐ Question No. 6 ☐
Question No. 3 ☐ Question No. 7 ☐
Question No. 4 ☐ Question No. 8 ☐

MY NAME IS .....
MY ADDRESS IS .....
CITY OR TOWN ..... STATE .....

Fill and return NOW with 40 cents in coin—and you're on your way to a DOUBLED prize in the event of victory.

GET A FRIEND TO WORK ON THIS

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my solutions to the first eight questions in your "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. I understand that by entering now my prize will be doubled if I am adjudged a winner.

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

Question No. 1 ☐ Question No. 5 ☐
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Question No. 3 ☐ Question No. 7 ☐
Question No. 4 ☐ Question No. 8 ☐

MY NAME IS .....
MY ADDRESS IS .....
CITY OR TOWN ..... STATE .....

Fill and return NOW with 40 cents in coin—and you're on your way to a DOUBLED prize in the event of victory.

Winners of "

GRAND PRIZE
$1,500.00
MISS MILDRED MILUTIN
1529 McDougall Street
Detroit, Michigan

178 PERSONS IN 26 STATES SHARE PRIZES OF $5,615.00

ONCE more a large group of SOCIAL JUSTICE readers share in a rich gleaning of cash prizes for having better answered 50 social justice questions than thousands of others.

Results of our recently concluded "AMERICA TODAY" Contest are made public in this issue. Cash awards totalling $5,615.00 go to 178 persons in 26 states of the Union.

For the first time in the history of educational competitions from Royal Oak, the Grand Prize lands in Michigan. It was won by Miss Mildred Milutin, 1529 McDougall Street, Detroit, who returned the best set of solutions ever recorded in any of the three SOCIAL JUSTICE contests. Miss Milutin is 23 years old, a native of Detroit by Serbian parentage and a member of the Greek Orthodox Church. She receives a check for $1,500.00. In another column Miss Milutin expresses deep regret that she did not enter the contest during the first five weeks and thereby have her award doubled to $3,000.00.

The two next best sets were tied and, therefore, consumed the Second and Third Prizes. They had been sent in by the Reverend W. G. Birk, Mora, Minnesota, and Mr. Werner M. Schaefer, Milwaukee. These two contestants graciously agreed to "split" and receive $500.00 each. If they had entered the contest during the first five weeks they would have each been awarded $1,000.00.

The Fourth Prize goes to the Reverend Joseph C. Schaefer, New Franken, Wisconsin, one of the only six clergymen to win prizes in all SOCIAL JUSTICE contests, though many have entered. It is noteworthy that two of the leading prize-winners are citizens of Wisconsin and are not related to each other. If Father Schaefer had been earlier with his entry he would receive a cash award of $200.00 instead of $100.00.

Two sets of solutions were found to be tied for the Fifth Prize of $50.00. They were sent by Mr. Joseph A. Comptois, Berlin, New Hampshire, and Miss Grace L. MacCarthy, of Chicago. A duplicate award of $50.00 is made to Miss MacCarthy.

Nine of 22 winners in the $25.00 group entered during the first five weeks and are, therefore, receiving doubled prizes of $50.00 instead of $25.00.

There were 150 prizes of $10.00 each and 64 of these winners got into the educational fray at an early date. They are now endorsing checks for $20.00 instead of $10.00.

One of the strange features of the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest is the failure of any leading prize-winner to enter during the first five weeks and thereby qualify for a doubled prize. In competitions of this nature the majority of prize-winners are contestants who enter early and return their coupons weekly. It seems these "early birds" usually put in a certain few minutes of time on each week's pair of questions and are rewarded for their consistent diligence by landing well to the top of the pile at the end. This was not the case in the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest, although two of the leading winners entered just a few days after the "deadline" on doubling of the prizes. If they had come in a week or so earlier they would now be receiving awards just twice as large.

Results of the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest bring the total number of SOCIAL JUSTICE winners to 883 and the grand total of prizes awarded to $19,990.00. If just one more $10-winner had entered during the first five weeks the grand total prize money won in the three SOCIAL JUSTICE tests would foot up $20,000.00. In addition to cash awards, two Plymouth automobiles have been won in previous competitions.

Once more it is proven that "anyone can win a SOCIAL JUSTICE contest."

Winners are recruited from any and all life pursuits. Following are the occupations of leading winners in the three past SOCIAL JUSTICE tests: one upholsterer, one boilermaker, two saleswomen, one night watchman, one park attendant, one dentist, four housewives, two farmers, one mortician, one musician, one

ONE HUNDRED-SEVENTY-TW

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY WINNERS OF $10.00

Sixty-four of the following 150 winners received $20.00 each instead of $10.00 because of having entered the contest during the first five weeks.

MAMIE ADRIAN
Hartland, Wis. ($20.00)
EDITH G. ALBRO
Brentwood, Md. ($20.00)
MRS. EDWARD ALSWEDE
Manitowoc, Wis.
EDMUND J. ANDREWS
Roslindale, Mass ($20.00)
MRS. D. ARKIN
Chicago, Ill. ($20.00)
ALFRED BELANGER
New Bedford, Mass.
VALEDA BELANGER
New Bedford, Mass. ($20.00)
HUBERT A. BERGEN
Waterbury, Conn.
D. A. BROLEEN
Normal, Ill.
CHARLES BROOKHART
Patterson, N. J. ($20.00)
GEORGE F. BUESCHER
Cincinnati, Ohio ($20.00)
CLAIRE BURKE
Milwaukee, Wis.
AGNES BURNS
Rome, N. Y.
ALICE BURNS
Rome, N. Y. ($20.00)
JAMES F. CALNAN
Pittsfield, Mass.
MRS. CARRIE L. CARNER
Providence, R. I. ($20.00)
DR. JULIUS J. CARUCCI
Bronx, N. Y.
JOSEPH A. COMPTOIS
Berlin, N. H.
ADRIEN F. CORMIER
Spencer, Mass.
EDWARD CREALESE
Brockton, Mass. ($20.00)
MARY C. CREALESE
Brockton, Mass.
R. S. CURRIE
Port Huron, Mich. ($20.00)
T. J. DAUGHERTY
Euclid, Ohio
MRS. HAVEN S. DAVIS
Clarkshill, Ind. ($20.00)
MRS. DAVID DEENEY
Minneapolis, Minn. ($20.00)
MRS. EVA DEWEY
Wilmington, Del.
MARGARET DOLPHIN
Cleveland Heights, Ohio
M. C. DOOLING
Brooklyn, N. Y. ($20.00)
FRANK DZIUBA
New Bedford, Mass. ($20.00)
CHARLES ELFERS
Covington, Ky.
EDWARD J. FAGAN
Boston, Mass. ($20.00)
MRS. W. B. FARREL
Cleveland, Ohio
E. M. FISCHER
Philadelphia, Pa. ($20.00)
RAYMOND B. FLANNERY
Winthrop, Mass.
INEZ GERKEN
Cincinnati, Ohio ($20.00)
EMILE GERVAIS
Marshall, Minn. ($20.00)
THOMAS F. GILLIGAN
Beverly, Mass. ($20.00)
JESSIE GLECKLER
Dixon, Ohio
FRANCES GRANT
Waukesha, Wis. ($20.00)
AMOS GREMCY
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ELIZABETH P. HAERIG
New Franken, Wis.
DR. J. P. HANLEY
Cleveland, Ohio
MARY V. HARVEY
North Easton, Mass. ($20.00)
RUSSELL HAWKSLEY
Providence, R. I.
ALICE M. HAYES
Mattapan, Mass.
VINCENT HENGESBAUGH
Lansing, Mich. ($20.00)
JOHN R. HICKEY
Covington, Ky.
MRS. AGNES HOBAN
Cleveland, Ohio ($20.00)
C. K. HOWE
Beaufort, N. Car.
MADELEINE HUMBERT
Brooklyn, N. Y.
ELEANORE HUMPERT
Detroit, Mich. ($20.00)
WM. H. INGHAM
N. Providence, R. I.
HENRY JACKSON
Assumption, Ill.
WM. M. JACKSON
Assumption, Ill.
VIRGIL C. JAMES
Cuba, Mo. ($20.00)
MRS. NICK JONES
Minneapolis, Minn. ($20.00)
SALLY JONES
Upperville, Va.
LUCILLE JUSTIN
Chicago, Ill.
ED. KALIS
Louisville, Ky.
MARY C. KALIS
Louisville, Ky.
RAYMOND KALIS
Louisville, Ky.
NELLIE KENNEDY
Chicago, Ill.

WINNERS OF $25.00 PRIZES—Nine of prizes had their awards doubled to $50.00 be Contest during the first

Mrs. Agnes Ahearn, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Th Leona Avery, New York City ($50.00); Mr. C. J. Bris Maysville, Ky.; Mr. Frank A. Dooling, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Thomas F. Hart, Buffalo, N. Y. ($50.00); Mr. C. K New Haven, Conn. ($50.00); Mrs. George Kle er, C Indianapolis, Ind. ($50.00); Mr. F. J. Mangold, Milwa Kenna, Su. Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. J. C. Poe, Newton, ($50.00); Miss Eleanor Schumann, Detroit, Mich. ($5 Mr. Raymond Smith, Bronx, N. Y. ($50.00); Mr Joseph hofer, Ferndale, Mich. ($50.00); Mrs. Susan Gaynor, E

MARIE KLEIBER
Milwaukee, Wis.
MRS. JACOB KONS
Appleton, Wis. ($20.00)
GEORGE KUST
Denmark, Wis.
PATRICK LACEDRA
E. Boston, Mass. ($20.00)
HELEN E. LAWLER
Milwaukee, Wis.
J. LESPERANCE
Detroit, Mich.
MRS. M. LIBERTY
Blue Island, Ill. ($20.00)
EARL LORENTZ
Chicago, Ill.
LIGOURI LYNCH
Detroit, Mich.
DR. W. J. MAAG
Waukesha, Wis.
MAURICE J. MAUF
Sanford, Maine ($20
M. McCORMICK
Springfield, Mass.
MRS. NAN McCORM
Cleveland, Ohio ($20
MARTIN McDONAL
Somerset, Ohio

AMERICA TODAY" *Contest!*

grocery clerk, two clergymen, one school teacher, three unemployed, and one who describes herself as a "professional mother-in-law."

Only one person out of the grand total of 883 winners succeeded in winning a prize above $50.00 twice. That is Mr. Werner M. Schaefer, of Milwaukee. Every contest of this nature brings out a new crop of happy winners. Successful contestants seldom repeat. This is remarkable but true. One would think that, if a person is good enough to come out ahead in one mental test, he should rank pretty high in another. Such is certainly not the case. Of course, the margin between success and lack of it is pretty close with many contestants. Sometimes it is all decided by one flash of thought, good or bad, while working out the solution to one particular question.

There is absolutely no doubt whatever that our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, now in its fourth week, will bring out a fresh grist of fortunate winners. And this is the last of the four-series of SOCIAL JUSTICE educational competitions and the greatest of all. With $14,000.00 in Cash Prizes to go to 159 winners—IF THEY ENTER DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS—a reader can imagine the expectancy throughout the country for the next three months. This is also a short competition—only 16 weeks. It will be over and done with, all returns computed, and the prize checks in the hands of winners in good time for the Christmas shopping season.

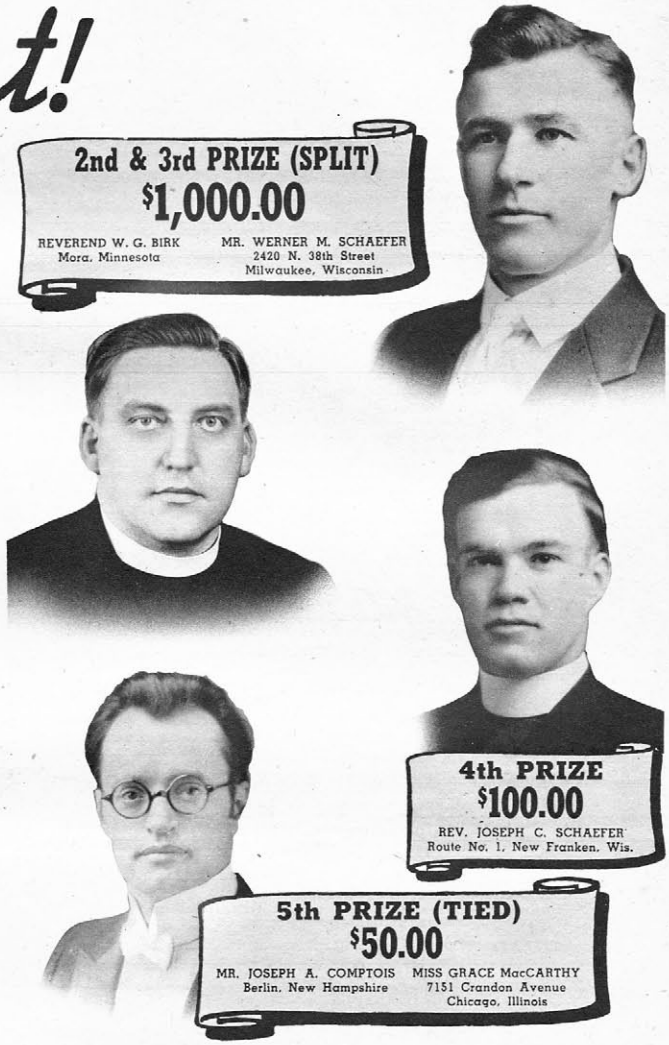
Perhaps the experience of winners whose names are announced today will be a "lesson" to contestants in our current "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. It would have been quite easy for Miss Mildred Milutin to have entered during the first five weeks of the last contest. If she had, her check would have been $3,000.00. Instead, the poor girl must totter along on a paltry $1,500.00!

It is gruelling to think of the weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth in the bailiwicks of the winners. "If I only had hurried a little!" "Oh, what was the matter with me? Couldn't I read!"

The Grand Prize in our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest is not a dime less than $6,000.00 in cash for the winner who enters during the first five weeks. The Second Prize for the winner who "steps on it" is the neat sum of $2,800.00. The Third Prize for an alert winner is $2,000.00. And so on down the line—with every one of the 159 prizes doubled to winners who enter early.

The management of SOCIAL JUSTICE wishes to extend congratulations to all winners in our "AMERICA TODAY" Contest and to say to those who did not win—next time can be your turn.

And always bear in mind—win or not, there is now in your mind a far higher degree of social justice education than ever before.



VO OTHER PRIZE WINNERS

f the following 22 winners of $25.00 ecause of their having entered the t five weeks:

heresa G. Askin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss risley, Maysville, Ky.; Mrs. P. M. Brisley, .; Mr. Frank J. Gaynor, Bridgeport, Conn.; K. Howe, Beaufort, N. C.; Mr. C. A. Hughes, Campbellsport, Wis.; Miss Mary J. Leach, waukee, Wis. ($50.00); Mr. Norber T. Mc- n, Ill.; Mr. John Rosenthal, Portsmouth, Ohio $50.00); Miss Ella M. Sheehy, Chicago, Ill.; ph Welky, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. John Zinter- Bridgeport, Conn.

RICE
20.00)
RMICK
20.00)
ALD

LAWRENCE McGEE
Linwood, Pa.
VINCENT McGEE
Arden, Del.
PAT. F. McGINLEY, JR.
Germantown,
Philadelphia, Pa. ($20.00)
MICHAEL J. McGINLEY
Germantown,
Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANCIS McGOVERN
Lawrence, Mass. ($20.00)
RITA McGOVERN
Lawrence, Mass.

A. O. McMAHON
Newton, Iowa ($20.00)
C. R. McMAHON
Newton, Iowa ($20.00)
CECELIA McNAMARA
Hartington, Nebr. ($20.00)
RAY. W. McNAMARA
Hartington, Nebr. ($20.00)
MARTIN MELODY
Chicago, Ill. ($20.00)
WINIFRED MELODY
Chicago, Ill. ($20.00)
E. L. MENDENHALL
Fond du Lac, Wis.
WILFRED MICHELS
Fond du lac, Wis.,
WILLIAM E. MILLER
Cleveland, Ohio
ELEANOR MORISSEY
Chicago, Ill.
HARRY MULLER
Philadelphia, Pa. ($20.00)
LEONARD A. MULLER, JR.
Philadelphia, Pa. ($20.00)
T. E. MULLOY
Chicago, Ill. ($20.00)
C. A. MUSKUS
Chicago, Ill. ($20.00)
J. J. NEVIN
Bloomington, Ill. ($20.00)
ALBURT NEWTON
Minneapolis, Minn. ($20.00)
BENEDICT NISSEL
Etters, Pa.

ELIZABETH NOONE
Toledo, Ohio
EDWARD M. OAKES
Gloucester, N. J. ($20.00)
NORA O'CONNELL
Lynn, Mass.
MARGARET O'CONNOR
Chicago, Ill. ($20.00)
JOHN B. OCHU
Minneapolis, Minn.
BENEDICTA OLSON
Ashtabula, Ohio ($20.00)
MRS. EDNA O'NEILL
San Francisco, Cal. ($20.00)
PAULINE POWERS
Cleveland Heights, Ohio
H. O. PRICE
Fostoria, Ohio
MRS. HANNAH E. PRICE
Findlay, Ohio
ARNOLD J. RATERMANN
Sidney, Ohio
JOHN J. RYAN
New York City
MARGARET SCHAEFER
Milwaukee, Wis.
MARIE R. SCHAEFER
Milwaukee, Wis.
CHARLES F. SCHRAA
Oshkosh, Wis.
HELEN SHEEHAN
Hyde Park, Mass.
SISTER LEOPOLDA
Taylorville, Ill.

SISTER MARY PATRICK
Seattle, Wash.
SISTER MARY URIEL
Maplemount, Ky.
MRS. MARY SLOAN
Toledo, Ohio
FRANK SMITHBERGER
Detroit, Mich. ($20.00)
MRS. HELEN SMYTH
Stamford, Conn.
PATRICK SMYTH
Stamford, Conn. ($20.00)
MRS. LEO SQUILLACOTE
New Britain, Conn. ($20.00)
MRS. THOMAS F. STACK
Chicago, Ill.
AGNES STARKS
Buffalo, N. Y.
EDWARD STARKS
Buffalo, N. Y.
MARY T. STARKS
Buffalo, N. Y.
MRS. JOHN B. STEALEY
Clarksburg, W. Va.
CLARENCE O. STEARNS
Perrysburg, N. Y. ($20.00)
ROBERT STECHSCHULTE
Columbus Grove, O. ($20.00)
MRS. ANNIE G. STUDE
St. Louis, Mo.
ARMIN T. STUDE
St. Louis, Mo. ($20.00)
ELEANOR B. STUDE
Clayton, Mo. ($20.00)

WILLIAM CARL STUDE
St. Louis, Mo. ($20.00)
FRANCIS X. SULLIVAN
Brighton, Mass.
JAMES J. SULLIVAN
Bronx, N. Y. ($20.00)
JOHN J. SULLIVAN
Rochester, N. Y.
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
Indianapolis, Ind.
MRS. F. C. THOMAS
Gainesville, Texas ($20.00)
MYRA THOMPSON
Arlington, Iowa
TOWER STUDY CLUB
Indianapolis, Ind. ($20.00)
MRS. NELLIE UECKER
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
MRS. FRED G. VERNON
Sioux City, Iowa
G. A. B. VIGLINI
St. Paul, Minn.
L. VONDERHAAR
Chickasaw, Ohio
HAZEL WALSH
Chicago, Ill. ($20.00)
MRS. CATHERINE WALSH
Chicago, Ill.
REV. JAMES J. WILLIAMS
Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. JOYCE WRIGHT
Monroe, N. Y. ($20.00)
MRS. LESTER WRIGHT
Monroe, N. Y. ($20.00)

THE JUDGES ANSWERED THIS WAY

QUESTION	BEST OR MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER
1. What is the most menacing natural enemy of America?	(6) NEEDLESS POVERTY.
2. What does Father Coughlin urge as a remedy for our present economic ills?	(3) COOPERATION OF ALL CLASSES.
3. Name one natural right	(2) THE RIGHT TO EAT.
4. To what does Father Coughlin chiefly attribute the rise of Fascism and Communism?	(1) EVILS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.
5. What is the chief power for evil of the Federal Reserve Bank System?	(4) ITS ABILITY TO EXPAND OR CONTRACT CREDIT.
6. How best can America at present keep out of foreign war?	(5) BY IGNORING BRITISH PROPAGANDA.
7. What primarily causes prices to fluctuate?	(5) THE UNREGULATED DOLLAR.
8. What is the chief weapon against world revolution?	(7) CHRISTIANITY.
9. What is the main duty of government to the people?	(6) TO MAINTAIN ECONOMIC JUSTICE.
10. What is the greatest power that can be held in this nation?	(3) POWER TO CONTROL MONEY.
11. What principally is splitting the ranks of American labor?	(6) COMMUNISM.
12. What is a moratorium?	(6) A SUSPENSION OF DEBT PAYMENTS.
13. What should now be the leading slogan of America?	(7) "AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."
14. What is a $20-Federal Reserve note?	(6) CREDIT MONEY.
15. Upon what is the right to own private property primarily based?	(3) LAW OF GOD.
16. Name one element of true democracy	(1) SOVEREIGN POWER OF THE STATE IS VESTED IN THE PEOPLE.
17. What is the leading cause of the "Roosevelt Recession"?	(8) DEFLATIONARY ACTIVITY OF BANKERS.
18. What form of freedom is most necessary to earthly well-being?	(3) ECONOMIC FREEDOM.
19. What is the main purpose of the new naval appropriations bill?	(4) TO BE PREPARED FOR OFFENSIVE WARFARE.
20. How can a few capitalists acquire concentrated ownership of property?	(1) BY USE OF A COLLAPSIBLE MONEY SYSTEM.
21. Who owns the major portion of our national debt?	(1) INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.
22. What is fiat money?	(3) ALL MONEY.
23. Why is democracy difficult under Party-ism?	(7) PARTY-ISM DISORGANIZES THE PEOPLE.
24. Upon what line of national defense should we spend most money?	(8) AIRPLANES.
25. What alone through history has brought a reasonable measure of justice to workers?	(4) CHRISTIANITY.
26. Harry Bridges is an agitator of which class of workers?	(7) MARITIME WORKERS.
27. What was the leading cause of the great depression of 1929-1933?	(6) SCHEMES OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS TO SELL THE WORLD SHORT.
28. In a corporative state who should elect our president?	(2) THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
29. What is the most abused Constitutional power of our Government?	(5) THE POWER TO TAX.
30. What is most needed to unite Christians and Jews?	(6) CHARITY.
31. What is the greatest monopoly on earth?	(1) THE MONEY MONOPOLY.
32. Why would abolition of a metal standard for money aid an honest price structure?	(3) IT WOULD PREVENT INTERNATIONAL MANIPULATION OF VALUES.
33. Who are the world's real rulers?	(8) BANKERS.
34. What in effect do you do when you pay off a bank loan?	(6) I DECREASE THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN THE NATION.
35. Why is modern capitalism unChristian?	(5) BECAUSE, IN EFFECT, IT IS OPPOSED TO A WIDE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY.
36. To what does industry owe its first debt?	(2) TO LABOR.
37. Name one type of man who is a proletarian	(6) A LONGSHOREMAN.
38. Who wrote "Das Kapital"?	(2) KARL MARX.
39. What is the first requisite of an honest money system?	(1) THAT PRICE LEVELS BE IN PROPORTION TO EACH OTHER.
40. What is the first duty of an American union man?	(1) TO URGE SOCIAL JUSTICE IN HIS LOCAL.
41. What should be the highest purpose of all production?	(3) INCREASE OF WEALTH.
42. What is the ultimate source of American human rights?	(4) GOD.
43. What is the most serious political menace today threatening American liberty?	(6) TOO MUCH CENTRALIZATION OF POWER IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
44. What is social justice?	(7) A SCIENCE.
45. What class of American labor is most poorly paid?	(7) FARM LABORERS.
46. What should be the aim of a true labor leader?	(3) TO OBTAIN FOR WORKERS A LIVING ANNUAL WAGE.
47. Which president successfully fought the predatory bankers?	(8) ANDREW JACKSON.
48. What sort of re-organization does America need most?	(4) MONETARY.
49. Who are most responsible for class hatred in America?	(3) INDUSTRIAL-CAPITALISTS.
50. What is the only basic curative for social ills?	(7) JESUS CHRIST AND HIS GOSPEL.

One of the vicarious joys of being a Contest Editor is to sit around and wonder what it feels like to win a leading prize in a great national competition. In order to satisfy this longing the wistful editor sends out the happy tidings in the hope winners will open up and release their emotions by return mail. And they usually come through, also obliging with photographs.

Sketches of the lives of winners are always interesting. Many successful contestants are hovering on what is called the "lower rungs" of life's ladder, but all letters show a trend of optimism and determination to get on.

Miss Mildred Milutin
Winner of the Grand Prize

Miss Mildred Milutin, winner of the Grand Prize, in the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest is a maghty, maghty pert girl of 23 Detroit summers. Her modesty and complete surprise at winning are shown from her letter, which says:

"Receiving news that I had won was a distinct shock to me. This is the first time I have been fortunate enough to win a prize in any contest I have ever entered—and I am always entering contests. (Get the point—PERSEVERANCE!)

"This is how I happened to enter this particular contest. I was walking by Siegel's and the man selling SOCIAL JUSTICE kept hollering: 'Buy your SOCIAL JUSTICE paper here'. So I said: 'Sure, I'll buy one and see what it is all about.' And this is what happened.

"I can't begin to explain how sorry I am that I did not enter during the first five weeks, because, then, my prize would have been doubled.

"I was educated in the Detroit Public Schools and was graduated from Eastern High School in 1933. My nationality is Serbian, and my religion is Greek Orthodox. I was born in Detroit and my parents in Austria."

Reverend Father W. G. Birk
Splitter of Second and Third Prizes

Father Birk was born in Stearns County, Minnesota in 1904, and became a priest at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minnesota. Since 1935 he has been pastor of the Church of St. Mary in the little town of Mora, Minnesota. Father Birk says:

"The contest made me read and reread every line of Father Coughlin literature I have about the place. I can only hope and pray that he and every other apostle of social justice, Catholic and non-Catholic, will soon succeed in convincing the farmers and laborers, business men and industrialists, that, with the connivance of government, they are being dispossessed and literally enslaved by a handful of men who own and control the wealth of the world through issuing fictitious money and credit.

"It is so disheartening to discover the endless number of priests duped by the propaganda of international financiers, although every last one of those priests is sincerely hoping for an end to poverty and for temporal prosperity of his people."

When you enter a SOCIAL JUSTICE contest you become an integral part in the great national drive to carry Father Coughlin's principles of social justice into millions of American homes. The entire net proceeds of our current "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest go into the broadcasting fund of the Radio League of the Little Flower to help defray the cost of Father Coughlin's broadcasts.

As a participant in this great Contest you are assisting in the fight against Communism in the United States. One of the main purposes of the competition is to aid in driving the national circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE to a million subscribers — five million readers by Christmas of this year.

And—of course—you are striking for $8,000.00 in cash for yourself.

Mr. Werner M. Schaefer
Splitter of Second and Third Prizes

Mr. Schaefer is a World War Veteran with 18 months of active service to his credit. Returned after 16 months on the Western Front, he was hospitalized for a year. Mr. Schaefer says:

"I am a staunch follower of Father Coughlin and have listened to all of his broadcasts. He is the greatest leader of this day. His principles and expounded truths have given me a broader viewpoint and keener insight into conditions which vitally affect me as an American citizen. The contest was interesting, enlightening and highly educational."

Reverend Father Joseph C. Schaefer
Winner of Fourth Prize

Father Schaefer was born in Wisconsin in 1900 and took his theological studies at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee. He was only this year appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Humboldt, Wisconsin, with the Mission of St. Hubert's at Sugar Beach. Father Schaefer says:

"The contests you are conducting are a great help in educating people to the principles of social justice, and they are conducted in a fair manner."

Mr. Joseph A. Comptois
Tying Winner for the Fifth Prize

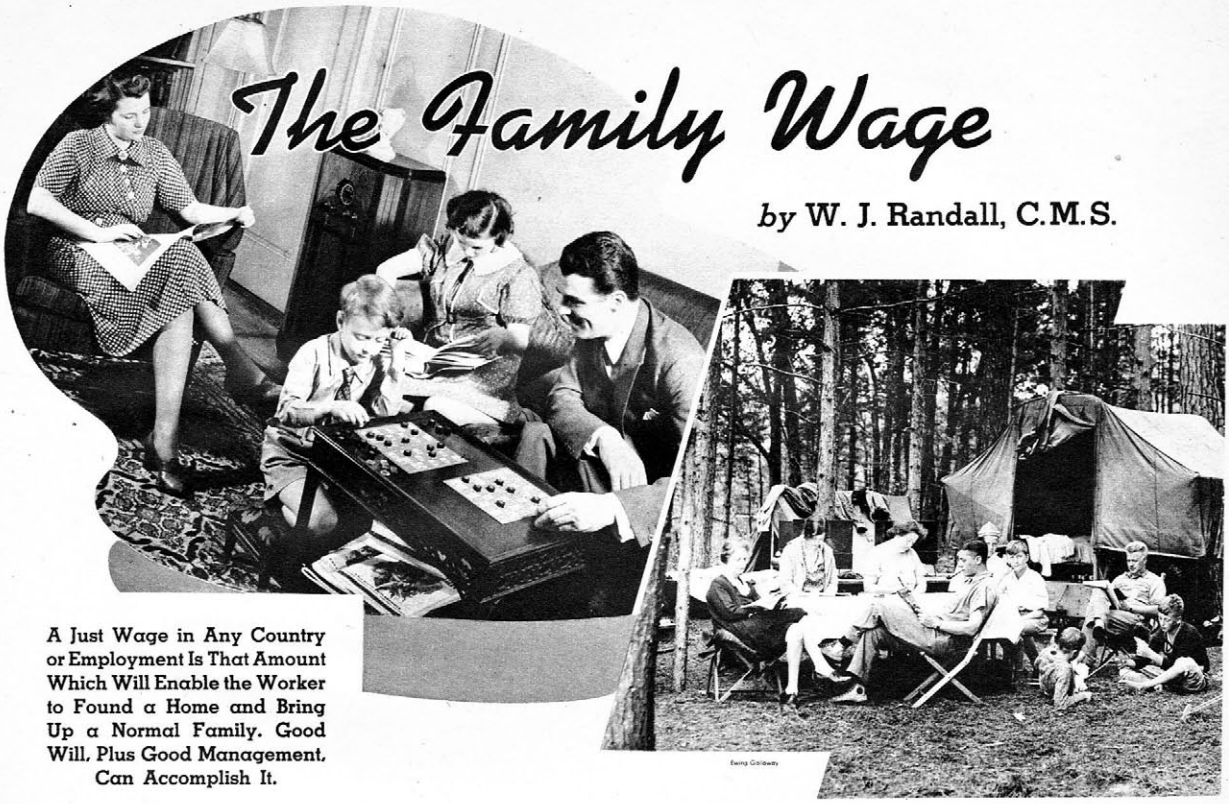
Mr. Comptois is organist and choir director of Ste. Anne's Church, Berlin, New Hampshire. He says:

"I am one hundred per cent in favor of a Corporate State with true class representation. My advice to Americans is: Read SOCIAL JUSTICE faithfully. It is the most illuminating publication on vital questions in America today."

Miss Grace L. MacCarthy, co-winner of the Fifth Prize was on her vacation in the East and could not be reached for communication at the time of going to press.

The Family Wage

by W. J. Randall, C.M.S.



A Just Wage in Any Country or Employment Is That Amount Which Will Enable the Worker to Found a Home and Bring Up a Normal Family. Good Will, Plus Good Management, Can Accomplish It.

WE HAVE already spoken of Mr. Bings and his family. We must now consider him under that particular aspect of a family man, in regard to his wage-income. We have seen that he has a right—an inalienable right—to a wage which enables him to live a reasonable human life—to obtain all those things which are necessary for his well-being as a human individual.

But Mr. Bings is not an isolated individual—he is also a social being; even though, accidentally and temperamentally, he might be unsociable. He is so constituted as to be naturally a member of human society; and therefore he has a right to those things which properly belong to his social nature. In one word, a family.

As a free and lawful man he has a right to found a home. As a just man there exists for him one fall to which he has a right—the right to fall in love. For that is the preparation for the home.

In the absence of social crime, every man has a right to this. For the family is the basic unit of human society. It is older than any State (as the Pope has emphasized); therefore no State can lawfully deny this right. The State in fact exists in order to protect the rights of the individuals and the families composing it.

Upon this right, inseparable from human nature, is built the right to a wage that meets the needs of the family man. Thus we arrive at the principle that the "living" wage must be a *family wage*. The standard for the *just wage* must be set by the family and its natural needs.

"A family wage is due to a man," writes Msgr. Parkinson in his celebrated *"Primer of Social Science,"* "because he is by nature ordinarily destined to found a family and to provide for it." "For the adult male worker," writes Fr. Husslein, S.J., in *"The World Problem,"* "it (the living wage) is a wage 'sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife and his children in reasonable comfort' " — quoting the words of Pope Leo XIII.

This is reaffirmed by our present Holy Father in these words:

"The wage paid to the working man must be sufficient for the support of himself and of his family." And therefore he adds:

"Intolerable, and to be opposed with all our strength, is the abuse by which mothers of families, because of the insufficiency of the father's salary, are forced to engage in gainful occupations outside the domestic walls, to the neglect of their own proper cares and duties, particularly the education of their children." (*"The Social Order."*)

Incidentally, notice that the Pope here gives us an important light upon the duty of a mother—the "education" of her children. The modern tendency of delegating parental duties to the institution instead of the home—to the school and the clinic—is growing apace to the detriment of the whole parental outlook; it constitutes of the most subversive policies of the "totalitarian" or absolute State, which ignores the truth that the real reason for the State's existence is the protection of individual and family rights.

The Pope's words do not mean, of course, that a mother may not send her children to school for education in secular subjects—a matter insisted upon by the State. But those words do mean that the mother has the privilege and the duty of training her children from their tenderest years in Christian virtue and the development of character. This privilege and duty cannot rightly be delegated to somebody else—as some people seem to imagine; and on Christian principles the teacher must always stand *in loco parentis*—in the place of the parent.

The trouble is that very often the mother is forced, by the inadequacy of the father's means, into the false position of a worker "outside the domestic walls." And the terrible result has been that many parents have thus been drawn into the habit of thinking that it's all right. This intolerable abuse we must oppose "with all our strength."

The Holy Father continues:

"Every effort must be made that fathers of families receive a wage sufficient to meet adequately ordinary domestic needs."

Does this mean that *only a man with a family* should receive a family wage?

Most certainly not. If Mr. Bings is not married, is he entitled as a worker to a wage based on family needs?

He is. Why? Simply because he has the right to marry and thereby to found a home and bring up a family. He cannot exercise this right without adequate means; and it is his wage that must provide that means. As a contemporary writer has pointed out: "Failure to use that right is a matter personal to himself, not concerning in any way his employer, and it does not deprive him of the wage which would be his if he did marry." (Rev. M. F. Hennelly, B.D., in *"The Church the Champion of the Working Man."*)

THE WORK or service or labor which the worker gives is the same whether he be married or single; and, as the last-named writer points out, "if unmarried men were to get a lesser wage, unmarried men would naturally get all the work; and marriage in many cases would mean automatic unemployment." This would constitute a serious discouragement of marriage—and this would be a grave social abuse. And any system which encourages such an abuse is socially rotten.

Thus it is clear, from reason and from authority, that the living wage must be based on family needs. It is clear, too, that the Church, ever "the champion of the working man," maintains this. Speaking through her supreme visible Head on earth, she stands for social sanity. Which is only to be expected, seeing that she is the divinely-founded teacher of justice.

So far the *principles* control the amount of work demanded by justice and also the amount of the wage. The amount of work is that work which occupies a normal man after allowing him reasonable time for rest and recreation. The amount of the wage is that which enables him to live with the dignity and comfort proper to man.

The question now arises—how much is that?

Does the Church, or does the Pope, settle in detail the amount of the wage? That is, does the Church, or does the Pope, state the actual figures to be paid in pounds or dollars?

No. Why? Because to do this would necessitate going into "technical" points. By technical points we mean the practical details of various work and industry. This is not the Church's concern. "In technical matters she has neither the equipment nor the mission," says the Holy Father. The Church sets forth the moral principles controlling those matters; but the details are to be settled by the persons actually concerned in the work—aided by the State. It is their duty to see that the moral principles are put into practice. It is the duty of the State to legislate, as far as necessary, in order to prevent violation of such moral principles.

Evidently the actual amount in figures must be controlled by various circumstances. Conditions vary in different places. The cost of living in one country, or even in different places in the same country, may vary considerably; and consequently the amount which justice demands for wages will accordingly vary.

Only a year ago in England a large body of scientists from all departments arrived at the conclusion that

the sum of $1585 (Fifteen-hundred and eighty-five dollars) was the *ideal minimum* income for an average family. Out of this amount they assigned $495 to food, $275 to rent and rates, $140 to clothing, and (which may at first sight seem startling) $140 also to alcohol, tobacco and sweets taken altogether. These were the largest items. The amount assigned to food ($140) corresponded closely to the amount recommended by the British Medical Association. And apparently they had in mind a family of only four persons. Actually, the average wage of the English worker reaches about half the sum recommended.

WHAT is to be regarded as a "normal" family? The ethical answer (and therefore the Christian answer) must be—a naturally unrestricted family. From the civic and legal standpoint, statistics at any given time and in any place can settle the actual number. But what is to be done if a man has more than the "normal" number of children? Quite apart from immoral means of restricting the number of children, and without considering here the intrinsically evil means of artificial contraception (misleadingly called "birth control"), no man should be forced by poverty to restrict the number of his children even by lawful abstinence: only nature should do this. The Pope has a word to say on this point of assisting larger families:

"We might utter a word of praise," says the Holy Father, "for various systems devised and attempted in practice, by which an increased wage is being paid in view of increased family burdens."

Certain Christian employers in France, for instance, had acted in this praiseworthy fashion after the "*Rerum Novarum*" of 1891; and only six years ago France, appalled by the national menace of birth decline, passed a law making family allowances compulsory.

What if the individual employer cannot, on account of the conditions of industry, afford to pay a family wage?

The Pope answers:

"If in the present state of society this (a family wage) is not feasible, social justice demands that reforms be introduced without delay which will guarantee every adult working man exactly such a wage."

Here is indicated the power and the duty of the State: a point which will be considered in the article on the duty of the State.

But the Pope goes further. He advocates something beyond a mere wage, however adequate. He recommends (as we said in a previous article) a contract of partnership, by which wage earners are made sharers in the ownership of the business concern; and consequently in the management and the profits.

"We deem it advisable that the wage-contract should, when possible, be modified somewhat by a contract of partnership, as is already being tried in various ways to the no small gain both of the wage earners and the employers." ("*The Social Order*," part II).

As the Holy Father points out, this has been tried successfully. Only a month ago, a big motor firm in England did it—and for the third successive year. Its latest payment in profit-sharing amounted to the sum of some $325,000, divided among some 7,000 employes who had been employed for a year or more.

Good will, plus good management, can accomplish it.

* * *

The Way Out

by Hilaire Belloc

THE DIFFERENTIAL TAX

THE FIRST question which a practical man will ask of one who desires to restore private property is how are you going to do it without violence and injustice? At present, in the industrial world, the mass of those who produce do not own: they live on a wage. Even in the agricultural world most of those who used to be free men are caught in the mesh of usury, and are without institutions for maintaining their independence. How can you, without violence and injustice, change a state of society, however bad, which has crystallized so thoroughly, and is hard set in its mould?

The answer to this main question is that the prime instrument for effecting the change is the Differential Tax.

The principle of the Differential Tax is that a different proportion of taxation, as well as a different amount, may be applied to men in different circumstances. For instance, if you apply an income tax of zero to incomes under $2,000, of 5 per cent between $2,000 and $5,000, of 10 per cent between $5,000 and so on, that is a differential tax. Or again, if you charge an amount of $5 for taking out one license for a particular purpose, $15 for taking out two licenses, $50 for taking out three, and so on, you are applying a differential tax to licenses.

There is nothing revolutionary today about the idea of the Differential Tax. We are all used to it and we all practice it. The trouble is that we do not practice it for the one really useful end it may serve, which is the better distribution of property. When a very rich man dies in England or in France today, half his property may go to the State, but the State does not use that windfall for the re-establishment, as owners, of men now destitute. It uses such capital sums to supplement its own income-expenditure. It spends the estate duties on salaries, social services, public works, and *not upon financing the re-establishment of property* which is the one thing it ought to do in the case of a tax specially aimed against excessive accumulation.

The ways in which Differential Tax can be used to re-establish private property in the mass of men are various, according to the form of evil attacked. One obvious and primary way is to establish a Differential Tax upon the passage of property by sale: make it easier for the poor man to buy and the rich man to sell. Such a principle, applied to agricultural land, has already had excellent effects on certain parts of Europe, where the soil had fallen into few hands. When large property buys up small, let the tax be heavy. When small property buys fragments of large property and so helps to divide up property, let the tax be light and at last non-existent.

In the same way Differential Tax can help to eliminate gradually—and, what is more important, to check at source—the growth of exaggerated distributing centers, big departmental

BELLOC

stores and chain stores. The State grants a license, for instance, for the sale of tobacco. It makes that license cheap for the small man who runs a tobacco store, and more and more expensive for the big store which only makes tobacco one of the items among the innumerable ones it sells. The State taxes the individual business such and such an amount. When a chain starts in several towns, or in many places of the same large town, let each store in that chain be taxed progressively higher as the number of the stores in the chain increases until, at a certain limit, the tax makes the growth of chain stores impossible.

The same principle would apply to financial corporations, the tax falling in inverse proportion to the number of their bona fide members.

A similar principle could be applied to one of the most powerful instruments for concentrating property in few hands, I mean advertisement. A certain area of advertisement, a certain frequency of repetition, paying so much let any abnormal increase thereof pay a larger sum. I have cited elsewhere the French tax which levies a few cents on every hoarding, but fails to distinguish between a sky sign as big as a house and a placard hung outside a window.

There is no department of economic activity to which this principle of the Differential Tax cannot be applied. It may be just or necessary to limit the amount of a novel differential tax to new developments; to let, for instance, the large advertiser already possessed of certain spaces for his activities retain them without extra cost. The value or necessity of working gradually applies here as it does to everything. But let the principle be fairly stated, rendered familiar and maintained. Until quite recently, in the development of modern capitalism, the Differential Tax has not been applied at all save for the purpose of revenue, never for the purpose of construction. Now it is precisely for the purpose of construction that the Differential Tax is most valuable. It is especially valuable in the region of sale of property.

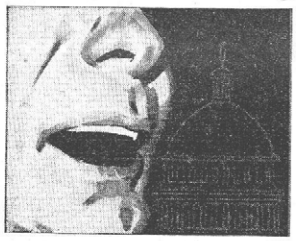
But the principle carries with it a corollary which must not be shirked. We cannot apply the Differential Tax unless we have assessments of property. In very many countries such assessments are already the rule. Quinquennial assessments, for instance, showing the amount held by each citizen or family or business every five years, provide a basis for a just application of the Differential Tax to the sale and purchase of real estate.

A man with an assessment of X dollars worth of real estate is in negotiation with a man with a quinquennial assessment of 10 (X) dollars. If the small man sells to the larger man let the bargain carry a tax of so much, but if the small man buys from the larger man let the transfer carry only half as much tax. This principle underlay the very wise provisions of the late Mr. George Wyndham's great Land Act for Ireland. It took an imperfect form, a bonus being offered by the large man to the small man, but the underlying idea is sound, for the underlying idea is to break up the great estates and increase the number of small ones.

There are two arguments against the use of the Differential Tax, arguments frequently repeated and of considerable weight—but not conclusive. The first argument is directed against the complexity of such a scheme, the second is based upon the case of evading the tax.

The answer to the first is that little novel machinery is required, nor any great added complexity to the existing fiscal arrangements of most countries. Thus, when it was argued recently in England that the Differential Tax on the sales of land would require widespread and detailed investigation into values and situation, it was at once answered that the Treasury was already in possession of the information. Under what is called Schedule A of the English Income Tax the Treasury knows every year what value of real estate is in the hands of what citizens. The figures are not published but they exist.

As to evasion, that is a point which is repeated whenever any new tax is proposed. Obviously some taxes are easier to evade than others. The income tax and estate duty perhaps the easiest of all. But no evasion will take place if the penalties for evasion are sufficiently severe and the conditions sufficiently defined. Moreover the evasion of the Differential Tax in the great majority of cases is difficult. If the chain store be registered under various names, those cannot be unknown to the taxing authority, and what is more, the use of various false names would destroy half the efficacy of the chain. The department store cannot conceal the number of its departments and under a license system could not sell anything unknown to the taxing authorities. One fixed principle must certainly be maintained and will be the hardest of all to maintain, under the severe fiscal pressure which modern States suffer. That is the principle of earmarking the product of the Differential Tax for the purpose of starting the better distribution of property: for financing the same, for the granting of bonuses, for the founding of guaranteed corporations and the rest. The Differential Tax has a chief function to perform in the disintegrating of large accumulations and the consequent fostering of small accumulations. It has also a secondary task to perform, which is the allocation of its receipts to the main purpose of the whole scheme. In both cases it is a necessary instrument for the wider distribution of property which should be the aim of all sound social reform today.



"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

Foreign Trade of U. S. Worse Than Before Stabilization

By HON. BURTON K. WHEELER
Senator from Montana

WE find that the object of the gold revaluation and the stabilization fund was to protect our foreign commerce against the adverse effect of the depreciated currencies. I have taken the quotations of the foreign exchange markets for the principal nations of the world on February 1, 1934, and on May 7, 1938. Bear in mind that the purpose of the gold revaluation and of the stabilization fund was to protect American commerce against the effect of depreciated foreign currencies. The British pound is quoted in dollars and cents and all other moneys are quoted in cents.

The British pound was quoted on February 1, 1934, at $5.0175; on May 7, 1938, at $4.98125.

French franc, February 1, 1934, 6.41 cents; May 7, 1938, 2.80 cents.

So I say that we must bear in mind that at the time gold was revalued and at the time the stabilization fund was created the President stated that the object was the stabilizing of these currencies. I quote his words:

"Whereas I find upon investigation that the foreign commerce of the United States is adversely affected by reason of the depreciation in the value of the currencies of other governments; and

"Whereas I find from my investigation that in order to stabilize domestic prices and to protect foreign commerce against the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies it is necessary to fix the weight of the gold dollar at 15 5/21 grains, nine-tenths fine."

In other words, the French franc has depreciated nearly two-thirds of what it was.

On February 1, 1934, the Italian lira was quoted at 8.52 cents; on May 7, 1938, it was 5.265.

The Belgian belga was 22.75 cents on February 1, 1934, and on May 7, 1938, it was 16.79.

The Dutch gilder was 65.60 cents on February 1, 1934, and on May 7, 1938, it was 55.54.

The Danish krone was 22.42 cents in 1934, and it went down only to 22.25. There was very little difference.

The Swiss franc dropped from 31.65 cents to 22.87 cents.

The Hong Kong dollar dropped from 37 cents to 31 cents.

As of May 7, 1938, the moneys of the world, the franc, the lira, the belga, the milreis, the yen, and the Hong Kong dollar all bought less American goods than they did on February 1, 1934, when we set up the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund to carry out the object of stopping the depreciation of currencies of other countries, and when we started to stabilize domestic prices and increase our foreign trade.

I wish to give a specific example. The American automobile is a typical export commodity. Let us assume $600 to have been the price of a particular car available for export on February 1, 1934. Let us assume a $600 motor car to be available for export today. If an Englishman had bought the car on February 1, 1934, he would have paid us 119¼ pounds sterling. Today he would pay us 120.4 pounds sterling. This is less than $5 difference. It is less than 1 per cent difference.

If a Frenchman had bought that car on February 1, 1934, his franc being worth 6.41 cents, he would have paid 9,349 francs for the car. On May 7, 1938, the franc being worth 2.80 cents, the Frenchman would have paid, not 9,349 francs, but 21,419 francs; and so on in the case of all the other nations.

In Brazil, for instance, a purchaser would have had to pay 10,169 milreis in 1938, instead of 6,960, as he would have paid on February 1, 1934.

In Holland guilders, one would have had to pay 1,080, in comparison with 916 in 1934.

In belgas the purchaser would have had to pay 3,573 belgas in 1938, as against 2,637 in 1934.

In Italy a purchaser would have had to pay 11,396 liras, as against 6,960.

The converse of this clarifies our thinking. If an American importer on February 1, 1934, had wanted to buy French goods, as, for example, wines or laces or perfumes, he could have bought 9,349 francs' worth for $600. Today, four and a quarter years afterward, he can buy 21,419 francs' worth of wine or laces or perfumes or any other commodities in France with the $600. The $600 American car in the meantime may be different in specifications, and the French goods may have risen in price, but the point is that *we are in infinitely worse shape today with respect to the protection of our foreign commerce from depreciated currencies of other nations than we were on February 1, 1934, when we initiated our foreign exchange policy!*

I wish to call attention now to the application of exports to agriculture. I have instanced the case of the motor car merely to show a specific example of depreciated foreign currencies adversely affecting the American markets. In the period 1926 to 1930 we had an average export, for the 5 years, of 276,000 American-made automobiles, with an export value of $197,600,000. In the next 5 years, from 1931 to 1935, our exports of motorcars dropped to an average of 100,000, with an export value averaging $55,305,000.

On page 60 from the *Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, issued by the Department of Commerce for December 1937, and corrected to January 27, 1938, we find that the imports of foreign merchandise into this country totaled $3,012,486,953 and the exports from the United States to foreign countries totaled about $3,294,916,215.

In other words we had a balance of trade in favor of the United States of some $281,500,000. But we must keep in mind that the object of the monetary legislation was to protect the trade of the United States against depreciated currencies.

I now present figures from a table showing precisely what has happened during 1937, three years after the stabilization fund was set up to protect our commerce. This is the way it affects agriculture.

Animals and animal products, edible. Imports, $114,494,760. Exports, $62,428,599.

Animals and animal products, inedible. Imports, $222,392,014. Exports, $53,891,732.

Vegetable food products and beverages; imports, $738,879,148 as against exports of $216,419,606.

Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood. Imports, $489,932,612. Exports, $219,219,918.

Textile fibers and manufactures. Imports, $476,988,464. Exports, $467,292,767.

Wood and paper. Imports, $306,469,074 as against exports of $136,627,453.

Totals of imports are $2,349,156,072 as against exports of $1,155,880,975.

Coming to the non-metallic minerals it will be found that exports increased during 1937, and as I stated, they increased in many instances because of the wars and threatened wars in various countries.

The point I wish to make is that $2,349,156,072 worth of foreign agricultural goods came across our borders in a single year, all of which were produced on foreign soil, all of which were processed or semi-processed by foreign labor, all of which were transported on foreign rails or on foreign ships, and all that occurring 3 years after we had set up a stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000 to protect the Government of the United States. Insofar as agriculture and American labor which processes agricultural products are concerned, and insofar as the American railways which are supposed to carry the raw materials to the processing plants and the processed materials to the consumers are concerned, America lost and the foreigners won.

Quantity of Money Key to Prices

By HON. CHARLES G. BINDERUP
Representative from Nebraska

THERE is a law that is as definite as is the law of gravity; it is as certain as is light and the sunrise. It is the quantitative philosophy of money, that money is the lifeblood of trade and industry, that money measures things and things measure money, each measures the other according to its own abundance as compared with the abundance of the other. If you double the amount of money in circulation you double the price of everything, by doubling the price of everything you divide your debt, as it now takes only half the amount of labor or commodities produced to pay the same debt. If you divide the amount of money in circulation you divide the price of everything and you double your debt for now it takes twice the amount of commodities or of labor to pay the debt. Fellow Congressmen, you cannot raise the price of a few articles out of the general established price level without reducing the consumption of these articles in exactly the proportion as you raised their price above that of the general price level.

Bank Chain Is Drain On Community

By HON. HARRY SAUTHOFF
Representative from Wisconsin

I AM opposed to bank holding companies. I believe that the disadvantages of such a system outweigh the advantages and it is my humble judgment that in my state the bank holding company has not been of any advantage to the small bank serving the smaller communities. Of course, I recognize that there is a decided advantage to the large bank in the metropolitan area which controls the holding-company bank!

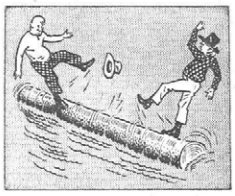
Various bills have been offered in Congress relative to chain banking and I am opposed to them because I am opposed to the entire system. There is a trend at the present time to make huge combinations in every type of industry and eliminate the independent operator, whether it be the small manufacturer, the merchant, or the local banker. The sentiment seems to be to consolidate, to spread out, and slowly but surely to throttle down and wipe out the independent. The slogan is "Bigger and Better Chains." This tendency is changing our entire industrial life.

I do not believe in the theory that whatever is biggest is therefore best. We Americans have long been accustomed to boast of the fact that we have the biggest this, and the biggest that, as though bigness were the great objective in every walk of life. As time goes on and I learn by more and more experience, I have come to the conclusion that we have sacrificed much for the sake of achieving bigness. Great chains in food products, great chains in clothing, great chains in boots and shoes, great chains in theaters, great chains in every sphere and activity of life, are slowly but surely making the smaller cities, villages, and towns the feeders for the great centers of these chains. Our crossroads, villages, and small cities, will bye and bye be nothing but industrial outposts for corporations that bank in New York City. Everything they earn is siphoned into the metropolitan centers. Their independence and their individuality will in due season be gone and strangers sitting a thousand miles away will decree life and death to small local communities by means of controlling the credit for the activities of those communities.

I believe that the big chain, either in industry or in banking, is merely a milking process which takes the milk and cream from every community, and, like a milking machine, pumps it through the industrial hose, into the great centers like Chicago and New York. Our local cow is running dry, and we are not getting back enough of our money to buy feed to keep the cow prosperous. She is slowly but surely being starved, and thin and scrawny, she is gradually yielding less and less. It is high time that we came to her rescue; that we placed the control of credit, and hence the control of local business life, back in the hands of the local community, where it belongs.

THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



NAME-CALLING—FAVORITE RED STUNT

F.D.R. Tours West While President Stays at Home

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, head of the Democratic party, left here recently to do a bit of Pacific fishing after demonstrating that all's fair in politics, as well as love and war.

Mr. Roosevelt will return to the White House shortly to renew his acquaintance with an old friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States. Officials of the Democratic party had considered taking the President along on the winding, cross-country campaign tour. They decided against it, however, feeling it would be much better to have his close friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, party head, do the campaigning in his stead.

The ten-car special train that carried Franklin D. Roosevelt, campaigner, made stops in key cities of several states along the route. As 30 newspaper correspondents whacked their typewriters furiously and dashed with their pieces to the nearest telegraph station, Franklin D. Roosevelt—who bears a remarkable resemblance to the President, although he says they are two different persons—took the stump to sell huge blobs of New Dealism to the platform gatherers.

He Licks Stamps of Approval

Mr. Roosevelt had made plain that the unpleasant task which he had assumed — that of licking several stamps of approval and pasting them on the noses of favored sons—was wished on him, and that he would go through with his act reluctantly. It is to be assumed that his very good friend President Roosevelt prevailed upon him to do the approval act.

In Kentucky, Gov. Happy Chandler, who was deluded into believing that it was the President himself he was to meet, sat on the rostrum as Mr. Roosevelt, head of the Democratic party, made it plain that his choice for Kentucky Senator was not Governor Chandler, but "Dear Alben" Barkley, Senate majority leader and yes-man for the President.

It's unfortunate the Kentucky Governor wasn't informed that Mr. Roosevelt, and not the President of the United States, was to take the stump against him. Then he might have held another meeting in another park to sling the venom at the head of the head of the Democratic party.

In Ohio, Mr. Roosevelt pulled a similar stunt, hiking the flag for Senator Bulkley who votes as he is told. In Oklahoma he beat the tub with both fists in favor of Senator Elmer Thomas, the white-haired disciple of uncertainty, who is opposed by Democratic Governor Ernest Marland.

Strange Interlude in Fort Worth

But in Fort Worth, Texas, certain strange goings-on caused brows to furrow in puzzlement. Mr. Roosevelt accepted the bed and board of Elliott Roosevelt, commonly supposed to be the son of President Roosevelt. The similarity of family names may have been the cause of the mix-up. At any rate young Roosevelt showered on him all the favors of the clan.

From Texas Mr. Roosevelt picked his way across the western states, naming apostles of liberalism from the rear platform in tank towns and metropolitan centers. And here in California he pushed himself tellingly into the three-way senatorial fight between Senator William Gibbs McAdoo and two opponents.

What President Roosevelt was doing back in Washington while the campaign fires sputtered and sparked is not known. This much is certain, however: as President he could not mingle in the campaign. Thus he probably got a good book and read himself to sleep. He would never be one to interpose the high office voted him by the American people into politics. He said himself he wouldn't. He left that to citizen Franklin D. Roosevelt, head of the Democratic party!

Communists' Nasty Tongue Clouds Issues; Cloaks Weakness of Facts, Ideas

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are two ways of saying John Jones shot his mother-in-law.

You may say simply: "John Jones shot his mother-in-law today."

Or, you may say: "John Jones, that cowardly, thieving, lying, wormeaten pup whom everybody in Whistle Creek has suspected of vice and criminality; who smoked cigarettes and went to pool rooms before he was 11 years old; who is a drunk and a wife-beater and a bad influence on the community at large, exposed himself as the foul son-of-the-devil that he is today by shooting his poor, white-haired, long-suffering, hard-working mother-in-law who knew nothing but hardship and self-sacrifice for the last 20 years."

The latter method, it will be observed, goes far in building a case against Mr. Jones; in creating prejudice by re-hashing all that has been rumored about that unfortunate over a considerable period of time.

This "literary method," which we may refer to as the name-calling method, is a favorite trick of Communists, their organizations, and particularly their press. A glance through the *Communist Daily Worker* is like a trip through a thesaurus chapter on hatred.

We try to avoid name-calling in dealing with those opposed to our principles. And if you doubt it, read through the following literary gem, written not as we would write it, but as the *Communist Daily Worker* might write it, if our positions were reversed:

Red Rats Lay Snares

Of all the snares laid by lying, liberty-eating Communists, the most dangerous are those of the "Trojan Horse" movement, whereby Bloody Moscow hopes to drape its reeking corpse over the dome of the Capitol at Washington.

The "Trojan Horse" movement, applied by Earl Browder, Red Snake No. 1, and his denfull of Stalinistic plotters, is an effort to penetrate American institutions.

In the foulest, most dastardly act of its lying program of action, the "Trojan Horse" recently attempted to suck into its mouth—stinking with the halitosis of deception—America's 20-million Roman Catholics. The Communist devils, lying offspring of Satan, issued a general invitation to Catholics to participate in "20th Century Americanism," the mask which they place on the blood-drenched skeleton of political Communism.

What Kind of Peace, Etc.

America's Catholics, however, are not the misguided dupes the immoral Reds believe them to be. The atheistic Reds, in their nefarious paper the "Daily Loafer," quoted Red Snake No. 1 to the effect that "peace, security, jobs and democracy" would follow the embracing of the bloody Communist program.

What kind of peace? The brand exercised by brutal dictator Stalin whose only peace comes out of the mouth of a rifle? What kind of security? Assurance that there will always be a crust of mouldy, rat-gnawed bread in the cupboard as long as the ruthless Reds rule?

What kind of jobs? The kind found in prison where convicts slave over a work bench with a whip lash laid on their bare backs to keep them conscious of their need to work for the good of the masses?

What kind of Democracy? The kind where there is only one party, with a minority membership, which stamps a "yes" ballot at the Communist dictator's will to seal the doom of millions?

The above is an example of pretty stiff language, isn't it? It's an example of the language of SOCIAL JUSTICE should its editorial staff exchange desks with the staff of the *Daily Worker*.

JEKYL and HYDE
I AM NOT INTERFERING IN ANY PRIMARY CAMPAIGN-
HEAD OF THE DEM. PARTY
VOTE FOR SENATOR JELLYBACK
PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.
SOUTH AMERICAN FISHING SPECIAL

(Chicago Daily News)

Christian Social Justice

AT LAST the radicals have adopted the phrase, "social justice."

Just as the devil can quote Scripture for his purpose, so it is possible for persons to misuse the words, "social justice."

To refresh our minds, let us consider the following points:

(1) Our brand of social justice is definitely *Christian social justice.* It is not Communistic social justice. It is not Fascistic social justice. It is not Nazi social justice. It is not New Deal social justice. It is neither Republican nor Democrat social justice. To repeat, it is positively Christian social justice.

(2) Social justice is a science which, in the abstract, considers the principles upon which are based the just relations of class towards class—of the agricultural class to the laboring class; of the laboring class to the industrial class; of the industrial class to the commercial class; of the commercial class to the financial class; of the financial class to the political class.

Just as one branch of the study of justice deals with the relations of individual persons to individual persons, to the end that each one will give the other what belongs to him, so social justice deals with the social relations of one class to another class so that each class will give to the other class what belongs to it; for Christian social justice is founded upon the principles established by Jesus Christ. The basic principle which constitutes the foundation of all Christian social justice is this, namely, that men who compose the units of the various classes (the laborers in the laboring class, for example) are the sons of God and the brothers of Jesus Christ; that whatsoever we do to the least member of any class we do to Jesus Christ Himself.

Starting with this fundamental principle, Christian social justice, therefore, is totally distinct from all other types of social justice because not one of these other types has such a lofty concept either of the individual or the class to which the individual belongs.

(3) The second greatest principle in Christian social justice is this: Christian society, composed of all the various classes, forms a corporate whole. In other words, we all belong to the Mystical Body of Christ. As individuals we are likened to corpuscles or tiny cells. Millions of individual cells go to form an organ such as the leg or the arm or the heart or the lungs. While each individual has a separate existence, nevertheless with all the other individuals in the laboring class, for example, every individual has an organic existence and is destined to work in harmony and in union with all the other individuals existing in the organic unit of the laboring class, in the agricultural class, in the professional class, etc.

Following out this idea of Christian social justice, we teach that Christ is the Head of all the organic units just the same as your physical head is the head of your body with its throat, its chest, its limbs, its liver and every other organic portion which goes to make the body.

Hence, just as in a sound body the organ of the hand never plucks out the organ of the eye; the organ of the brain never conspires against the organ of the stomach, so in the body of Christian society one class never works against another class but all classes work together for the common welfare of the entire body.

Thus, in Christian social justice class conflict is absolutely foreign. Class co-operation is absolutely required.

From the above it follows that Christian social justice requires that all members of any given social class must unionize or organize in order that the laboring class, for example, can function as a unit both for its own welfare and for the welfare of the entire social body.

Christian social justice, to my mind, can never flourish unless society as a whole, with all its various divisions of classes, will be organized on the basis of a corporate state.

A corporate state, which is the ideal of Christian social justice, should not be identified with the totalitarian state aimed at by the social justice philosophy of Karl Marx. A corporate state, according to Christian social justice, is a democratic state in which the members of each class freely elect the officers of its own class and freely designate the representative from that class to meet in congress or parliament with the freely chosen representatives of every other class to legislate enactments for the welfare of all classes.

However, as far as possible, each class should write its own statutes and by-laws to govern reasonably the purely class activities of its own class, which statutes and by-laws must be in harmony with the common good and composed for the purpose of specifying both the rights and duties of the class concerned. These rights and duties must be in harmony with the principles established by Jesus Christ and in accord with the concept of the Mystical Body of Christ.

Christian social justice is so distinct from every other brand of social justice that the followers of Christian social justice cannot compromise with the philosophic principles advanced by any other interpretation of social justice for the simple reason that the principles upon which these other brands of social justice are established logically lead to conclusions which are hostile to Christianity.

The above, to my mind, is the philosophic background of Christian social justice. It is intimately associated with Christ and with Christ's religion. It regards the State, in which all classes live, and the government of the State, which is created by all the classes, as the servant of the classes and not as their master.

From the above principles we have tried to develop our philosophy of social justice, which is opposed to the State domination proposed by both Communism and Nazism and Fascism, and which is opposed to the class conflict and political domination advocated by other brands of social justice.

Christian social justice, if it is logical, is opposed to political partyism which divides all members of all classes into hostile political groups and which is predicated upon the principle that to the victors belong the spoils.

It is my belief that Christian social justice is unattainable unless first, Christian charity, which is loving God above all things and our neighbors as ourselves, together with Christian justice, be received by the minds of a great portion of our fellow citizens.

The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

Powers Plan Aid to Jewish Refugees

Evian, France—Delegates of more than thirty nations met in a round table conference to attempt to settle a problem as old as the Caesars—where to shelter the exiled Jews. The conference, called by President Roosevelt, will dovetail its work with that of the already existing League of Nations Commission which has attempted to shelter the Jewish refugees from those countries where they are unwelcome.

Myron C. Taylor, former Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation was made president of the Intergovernmental Refugee Conference, although he tried to dodge the responsibility, which inferentially places America in the blame spot should the assembly fail, especially since the parley was President Roosevelt's idea.

In Mr. Taylor's opening speech, he stated that "a major forced migration is taking place and the time has come when governments—I refer specifically to those governments which have the problem of political refugees thrust upon them by the policies of some other governments—must act, and act promptly and effectively in a long-range program of comprehensive scale.

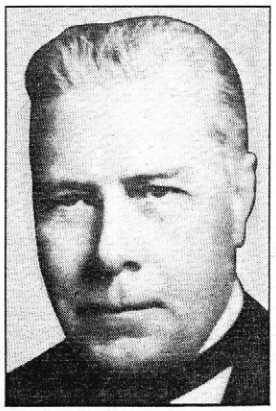
"The problem is no longer one of purely private concern. It is a problem for intergovernmental deliberation. If the present currents of migration are permitted to continue to push anarchically upon the receiving states, and if some governments are to continue to toss large sections of their populations lightly upon a distressed and unprepared world, then there is catastrophic human suffering ahead which can only result in general unrest and in general international strain, which will not be conducive to the permanent appeasement to which all peoples earnestly aspire."

Hilaire Belloc in his excellent book "The Jews," says:

"The Jewish problem is one to which no true parallel can be found, for the historical and social phenomenon which has produced it is unique. It is a problem that cannot be shirked, as the last generation both of Jews and their hosts attempted to shirk it. It is a problem which cannot be avoided, nor even lessened (as can some social problems), by a healing effect of time: for it is increasing before our eyes. *It must be met and dealt with openly and now.*

"The Jewish problem is the presence within one political organism of another political organism at friction with it . . . I take it that the causes of this friction with all its lamentable results, are of two kinds. There are, first, general causes for it, by which I mean those causes which are always present and are ineradicable. Their effort may be summed up in the truth that the whole texture of the Jewish nation, their corporate tradition, their social mind, is at issue with the people among whom they live.

"Then there are, next, special causes, by which I mean social actions and expressions which lead to friction and could be modified, the two chief of which are the use of secrecy by the Jews as a method of action and the open expression of superiority over his neighbors which the Jew



Myron C. Taylor, former Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, has been made the reluctant president of President Roosevelt's "Intergovernmental Refugee Conference," which seeks to find immigration opportunities for evicted Jews.

cannot help feeling, but is wrong to emphasize.

"The cause of this friction on the gentile side is our insincerity in dealing with the Jew, our unintelligence in their treatment, the whole made worse by an indifference or lack of charity.

"Now these causes of friction permanently present tend to produce what I have called the tragic cycle: the ebb and flow of Israel: welcome of a Jewish colony, then ill-ease, followed by acute ill-ease, followed by persecution, exile or even massacre. This followed, naturally, by a reaction and the taking up of the process all over again.

"The tremendous explosion which we call Bolshevism, (now known as Communism), brought the discussion of the Jewish problem to a head. This movement was a Jewish movement, but not a movement of the Jewish race as a whole. The leadership was Jewish, but its current was not created by the Jew. To imagine this is to fall into the most childish errors of the 'Anti-Semite.' The stream of influence arose from the sufferings and the burning sense of injustice which industrial capitalism had imposed on the dispossessed mass of wage earners.

"It is admitted that the revolutionary leadership is mainly Jewish. It is recognized as clearly now as it has long been recognized that international finance was mainly Jewish; and even those who would tolerate silence upon the one peril will certainly not tolerate it upon the other.

"The danger is, indeed, not over. The debate of the Jewish problem will take place—that is no peril, but a good; the danger is rather that, as restraint is gradually removed, the natural antagonism to the Jewish race, felt by nearly all those who are not of it and among whom it lives, may take an irrational and violent form, and that we may be upon the brink of yet one more of those catastrophes, of those tragedies, of those disasters which have marked the history of Israel in the past.

"To avert this, to discover some solution of the problem while there is yet time, to prevent deeds which would bring us to shame and that small minority among us to suffering, should be the object of every honest man."

Most of the delegates' statements at the French conference simmered down to "We feel sorry for refugees, but . . . " Australia wishes to preserve its homogeneity . . . Canada is not hostile, but emphasizes the acuteness of its unemployment problem. . . Argentine feels it has already accepted enough refugees from Central Europe . . . The Netherlands feels that its East India colonies with their tropical climate are no place for the unconditioned foreigners . . . and so each brought its stock excuse.

The most generous offers were from Mexico, Peru, and the Dominican Republic who agreed to accept professional, industrial, and agricultural workers.

However, representatives of the smaller Latin-American countries expressed their impatience and indignation over the secrecy with which Great Britain, France and American officials have surrounded their negotiations for a permanent refugee organization.

Another snag is the financing of the refugees, removal to their new homes. Here, the machinery stalls pitiably. The most highly organized is the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs, composed of 156 groups throughout the United States and Canada, which has in operation a plan to place the immigrant Jews in employment as well as to "encourage them to become part of our community, socially and spiritually, instead of forming a separate group."

The net result of the international meeting probably will be the shifting to London of a permanent refugee commission—although it has been in silent operation under the League of Nations at Geneva—with America as the haven for most of the intellectual refugees, while the agricultural types will go to other countries. If the leaders of this movement would bring the problem out into the open daylight, its solution would be a lot easier. The peoples of the world will never be informed of the causes of friction on both sides as long as "a conspiracy of silence" is permitted to reign.

Irish Flag on Spike Island

Cork, Ireland—For the first time in more than a century, the Irish flag flies over Cork harbor and Spike Island as a result of the Anglo-Irish finance, trade and defense agreement of April 25. Under its terms Great Britain transfers to the Irish admiralty property and rights at Spike Island, Bere Haven, and Lough Swilly. In addition Camden, Templebrady and Carlysle Forts will be taken over by the Irish before the end of the year.

Georgi Dimitrov, chief of the Communist International, is reported in Berlin as the latest mystery victim of a Stalinist "purge." The announced reasons for his arrest in his office was "misleading Stalin about the civil war in Spain" and "spending too much money helping the Spanish Loyalist cause."

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, President Hyde, Defense Minister Frank Aiken, and other cabinet officers and prominent personages witnessed the dramatic event.

Spike Island is an important spot in Irish history. Many Irish patriots were imprisoned there during the last century and it was from this point that convict ships were loaded with Irishmen by the British for exile in Australia. During the World War it was a training unit.

Under the terms of the new agreement, Ireland undertakes the maintenance and development of these forts and harbors with the pledge that no foreign nation ever would use Irish soil as a base of operations against Great Britain.

Turkey Helps France Stop Germany

Istamboul, Turkey — A treaty of friendship between France and Turkey has been signed which ends for the time being the friction point of Alexandretta and French mandated Syria. Although details are lacking, it is believed that the treaty permits France the right to use the Dardanelles, gateway to the Black Sea, which Turkey recently remilitarized, thus permitting France a water link with Soviet Russia. The military terms also permit joint guarantees of French and Turkish troops. In view of the recent $50-million dollar loan from Great Britain to Turkey, it is evident that London is furnishing the finance and France the troops in an effort to block Germany's push to the East. By this agreement and the huge loan, the first link in a chain has been forged to forestall Hitler's move through the Balkans.

Historic Rheims is Restored

Rheims, France—Ruined Rheims, that tragic picture of the folly of the World War which portrayed that historic cathedral as a shambles, has been restored. His Eminence and Papal Legate, Emanuel Celestine Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Rheims, officiated together with many prominent lay personages. During the last 19 years architects and builders have worked steadily at restoring the great cathedral.

One portion of the great, arched central entrance still bears scars of the war—purposely left as a momento of that ghastly period—one more milestone in the cathedral's long and eventful history.

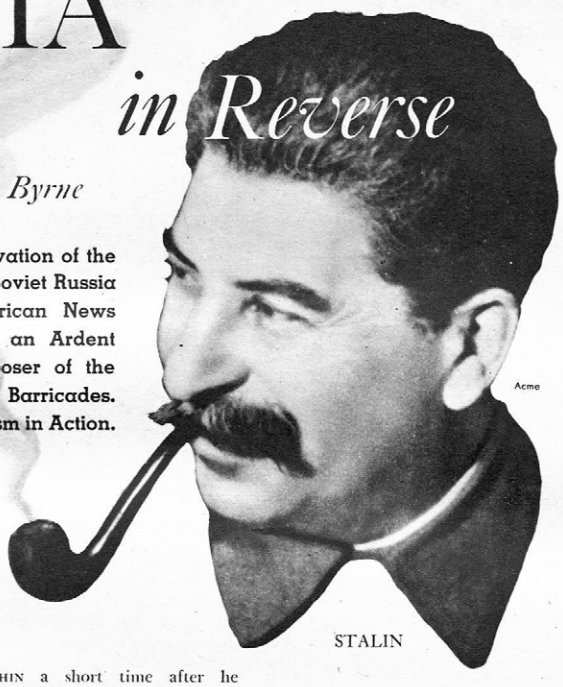
Prior to the opening, a medieval Passion Play was performed on the great square in front of the floodlighted cathedral.

Assisting Cardinal Suhard were nine other cardinals. One of the most colorful events was the presentation by Lord Hewart of an original copy of Joan of Arc's flag. The banner, which Saint Joan carried at the crowning of King Charles VII at Rheims in 1429, later was captured by the English and taken to London as a trophy after she was burned at the stake in Rouen.

UTOPIA *in Reverse*

by Lawrence Joseph Byrne

Six Years of First Hand Observation of the Great Deception Practiced in Soviet Russia Turned Eugene Lyons, American News Service Correspondent, From an Ardent Communist Into Another Exposer of the Tragic Truth Behind the Red Barricades. Lyons' Book Reveals Communism in Action.



STALIN

EVER since the Bolsheviks seized control of Russia twenty years ago there has been a veritable deluge of books written about that country. Visitors to the Soviet Union, whether they were there for a week or a month, who had never thought of writing before suddenly became imbued with the desire to tell the world about their reactions to the "Communist experiment." These one-book authors, usually tourists or technical advisers, had seen just what the Russian government wished them to see, and no more. Consequently, their books, along with those written by supposedly impartial professional writers like Maurice Hindus and Louis Fischer, have helped to build up in the public mind a distorted picture of conditions in the U.S.S.R.

During the last few years, however, one notes a considerable change in these books about the land of the Soviets. Of course, we still have the writings of the out-and-out Communists, and the thinly veiled propaganda from the pens of the Hindus and the Fischers, but the scales are becoming a little more evenly balanced since Chamberlain, Citrine, Delafield, Gide, etc., have shown that the Red paradise is not quite as paradisaical as some had thought.

Among the latest of these books is the best seller, *"Assignment in Utopia"* by Eugene Lyons, a writer well qualified to discuss the Soviet Union. For six years he was the Moscow correspondent of the United Press. What he writes has especial significance because at the time he took up his post in Moscow he was sympathetic to the Communist movement and admits that he intended to use his position to further the cause of Communism.

"If anyone ever went to Russia with an earnest determination to dig down to the hard, enduring core of a great event in human history it was I," Mr. Lyons writes. "And in accepting a job from the capitalistic United Press I was not deserting Communism . . . The farewell party given by my friends included the cream of New York's Communists. They were sending off one of their own to spread the gospel. Thus, on December 31, 1927, I sailed with my wife and our small daughter for the land of our dreams."

Lyons certainly does not fit into the Communist argument that only the prejudiced observer can see the New Russia without admiration.

WITHIN a short time after he reached "the land of our dreams" his faith in the cause was jarred by "disturbing incidents." For instance, he was informed that all newly-arrived correspondents must pay a visit to the Foreign Office for a permit to meet the censors "who were to be a focal point of my existence during the next six years." It is interesting to note that, on the question of censorship, Lyons seems to disagree with Walter Duranty, for many years Moscow correspondent of the *New York Times*, whose innocuous dispatches from the Soviet capitol bear the imprint "I Write as I Please."

Returning to his hotel after securing the all-important permit, Lyons tells us that "I stopped to lace my shoe. Instantly two soldiers with fixed bayonets rushed at me. My secretary's hurried explanations saved me from serious trouble. It appeared that I had paused in front of GPU headquarters, a procedure fraught with danger. Later I learned that many Muscovites made a detour to avoid passing that segment of innocent-looking sidewalk."

Despite these "disturbing incidents" which penetrated his rose-colored glasses, Lyons refused to alter his belief in Communism and set to work at sending pro-Soviet dispatches "toned down to conceal my bias. Each of them sheathed a poison dart aimed at the heart of the capitalist system. Every effort which might be misunderstood by a world of infidels was carefully explained and turned by implication into one more proof of revolutionary wisdom or courage."

For two years Lyons dressed up this leftist news. To the outside world Russia was made to appear as "a beehive of enthusiastic activity, where men labored and sacrificed in a spirit of fanatical self-abnegation." All during this time "questions pounded ever more insistently on my conscience." When fifty-three technicians were being tried for counter-revolutionary sabotage in the coal industry he became convinced that the Kremlin had staged the trial in order to cover up its own blunders and give the people an outlet for their hatred. But "what were the lives of a few dozen men against the interests of the revolution. The larger justice of historical necessity was being served." With this shallow reasoning the correspondent tried to justify every act of the tyrannical government. It is the same sort of mental gymnastics employed by Communists the world over as they follow in Stalin's tracks, step by step.

It was not until Lyons saw the results of the ukase issued by Stalin in December, 1929, calling for the complete collectivization of farms and the liquidation of the kulaks (wealthy land-owners) that his faith in Communism was finally shattered. With such ruthlessness was the order executed that Stalin himself, the man of steel, had to call a temporary halt to avoid a mass revolt. "No dependable computation of the number liquidated has ever been made, and in any case there is no arithmetic to estimate human suffering. The total was beyond reckoning. Forcible migration of millions could not be organized or provisioned, but must proceed in fearful confusion. Tens of thousands died of exposure, starvation, and epidemic diseases while being transported, and no one dared guess at the death rate in the wilderness, where the liquidated population was dispersed."

Lyons could no longer defend, in the name of historical necessity, the tyranny which was crushing a whole people. He came to visualize the Russian population as a "huge ant hill, with Stalin poking a stick into the center. Every casual prodding destroyed the contours of life for a few more millions of insects." All the Communist songs and slogans, the promises of a richer and fuller life for the masses, the parades and fiery oratory now "were touched with mockery." Like so many others, Lyons had gone to Russia with an optimism that knew no bounds only to suffer bitter disillusionment after witnessing the cruelties perpetrated on 170-million guinea pigs.

A FEW years ago William Henry Chamberlain, in his book, *"Russia's Iron Age,"* proved beyond a shadow of doubt that millions had starved to death in the Ukraine and Lower Volga regions during the winter of 1932-33 due to the callousness with which the Five Year Plans were pushed. But the Communists and their red-tinted supporters denied that there had been a famine and accused Chamberlain of exaggerating a minor crop shortage. Now we have the corroborative testimony of Mr. Lyons who writes:

"Almost every peasant home in the worst districts paid a toll in life; in hundreds of villages half the population died or fled to seek food. To insure the next harvest Red troops guarded the seed and prevented hungry peasants from devouring the green shoots of the coming crop. As the Soviet government stopped the publication of vital statistics for the period in question, how many millions died will never be known, but estimates made by foreigners and Russians range from three to seven millions."

While famine was killing off human beings like flies the government would not allow correspondents to visit the stricken areas and steadfastly proclaimed that conditions were normal. Thus, although at that time the world grain markets were glutted, the Bolsheviks asked no aid from other countries as they had during the famine in the early twenties. Better that millions should perish than admit Communism had failed!

The methods employed by the Kremlin to raise money to carry on trade with other nations was particularly revolting.

"No other episode in the entire history of the revolution has been so successfully hidden from the world," he writes. The dreaded GPU used every means at its command to force individuals, no matter what their station in life, to contribute to the "mobilization of hidden valuta (gold, jewels, foreign money, etc.)." Under the guise of patriotism, rewards were offered to those who would disclose the names of relatives and friends who possessed the desperately sought valuta. Lyons saw the pitiful spectacle of little children informing on their parents, relatives on relatives, and friends on friends, many of them through fear and after physical torture.

The government then announced that anyone having a specified sum of money would be permitted to leave the country. The many who eagerly jumped at this opportunity to emigrate soon found that they had been tricked for they were promptly arrested and the money was confiscated. Others, who had written to relatives abroad for funds to enable them to get out of the Soviet Paradise, never received the money which was sent. Red Russia, the workers' fatherland, was bleeding its subjects white!

Lyons left the U.S.S.R. with a heart that reached out to the masses. Six years of observation had taught him that "they were under the heel of arbitrary power again, terrified by teeming threats: loss of bread rations, loss of their squalid living space, loss of life . . . At the top of this misery new privileged classes had emerged, a parvenu aristocracy based on the power of life and death over their fellows."

Thus, Eugene Lyons adds his name to the fast-growing list of one-time champions of the Stalin regime who went to the Soviet Union to applaud its achievements but came away convinced that Communism in action is the very antithesis of what it is in theory.

PEOPLE AWAKE TO RACKET

To the Editor:

Slowly the conviction is growing on the American people that our monetary and banking system must be revamped from top to bottom in the near future, if we expect democracy to endure and our economic condition to improve.

Government spending of credit money, however well-intentioned it may be, will eventually lead us into financial chaos and disaster from which it will take many years to recover. Our banking system as it now exists should be taken out of private hands and returned to the people where it properly belongs. Spending to create business is a recognized and approved method to bring about a change for the best in business itself. The theory of spending is sound, logical and above criticism, but the present methods used are far from the requirements of good business practice.

The entire borrowing and financial structure of our government is unsound and driving us towards financial ruination in ever-increasing momentum. The remedy lies not in the curtailing of spending nor in the abolition of the various Governmental agencies attempting to make or provide work for those who must accept what is offered them or go hungry. To shut down on spending at this time would be suicidal for any administration, and it is questionable if the American people would stand by unconcerned while millions out of work, through no fault of their own, were unable to earn subsistence for themselves and dependents while roaming the streets hungry, unclothed, and unhoused.

As a nation, we have not reached the depths of degradation seen in some European countries in the past, but a hungry mouth, be it American or European, knows no law but self-preservation and history proves beyond a doubt that once aroused, the hungry hordes will not hesitate to take matters in their own hands, and, as usual, in such cases, the rich suffer along with the poor.

We taxpayers are paying tribute to the world's greatest of all rackets—the Federal Reserve Banking System. For the Government to use its taxing powers to borrow what it is authorized to create under the Constitution is beyond all justification and smacks of racketeering, which will eventually result in bankruptcy for all of us. The Federal Reserve Banking System was not devised to ease the tax burden, it was not created to promote efficiency in government. It has failed miserably to prevent depressions as was promised when it was set up.

On the other hand, it breeds hard times and perpetuates a condition contrary to all clean conceptions of banking functions. Why Congress tolerates such a shameful condition is beyond understanding unless it is the power of money. Our Congress is evidently uninformed of what is taking place, or it dares not to raise its voice against it. Congress definitely appears to have been bought on this one issue at least.

A. B. Martin

New York City

VOTERS MUST HAVE FACTS

To the Editor:

If our democratic government is to live and function, we must be intelligent voters, familiar with our constitutional rights; understanding fundamental principles of sound government as well as the nature of money and its functions.

Instead of "jumping into the fire with a millstone around our necks" by blessing and co-operating with undemocratic, unchristian injustices to secure a few crumbs, we must seek truthful information as to the underlying cause of needless poverty with its far-flung exploitations, and we must endeavor to make the remedy at the roots by removing the cause.

We must acquaint ourselves with the records of our Congressmen and distinguish between patriotic statesmen and subservient puppets. Public servants diseased with selfish ambitions, coat tail riders who cannot stand on their own merits, and condescending satellites, must be weeded out.

Minnie LeBlanc

Long Beach, Calif.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

To the Editor:

I note with interest, Representative William Lemke's remark endorsing a bill providing for "postalization of transportation rates" viz., one flat rate of fare regardless of distance from Atlantic to Pacific Coast. In particular I notice the argument that a similar fare plan now in effect in local urban transportation is a success, and therefore, if adopted, would benefit the railroads.

Still, Chicago's "L" and street car lines operating on a one fare plan for the entire city, are in bankruptcy.

The present conditions of the railroads throughout the country, like the "L" lines in Chicago, is due not to fare schedules, but to the competition of publicly subsidized competitors.

A railroad, paying for construction and maintenance of its right of way, signal system, rails, etc., cannot compete with airline, road and water traffic subsidized by the general taxpayers who pay for airports, street and road pavements and widenings, traffic police wages, traffic light signals, park drives, waterways, etc.

The solution to the railroad problem is the placing of the entire burden of construction and maintenance of airports, roads, streets and waterways on air, road and water traffic.

A. F. Ryan

Chicago, Ill.

BACK TO CRAFTS

To the Editor:

I was very glad to see your article *"Go to the Poor"* in the June 13th issue, and I hope you will continue to stress the necessity of the corporeal and spiritual works of mercy.

I noted in the beginning of the article how intrinsically wrong Communism is. What about capitalism, which, though it is not intrinsically wrong, is directly opposed to the spirit of Christianity? There is nothing more directly opposed and nothing more wrong than capitalism and business—not even Communism, which is right, at least, in its condemnation of capitalism.

I believe what we need is a back to the land and craft movement, but which must first of all be started on a solid foundation. It must be built around daily Christian deeds and based upon the Christian principles of justice and charity which are so sadly lacking today.

James R. Schneid

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"REORGANIZATION" STILL A DANGER

To the Editor:

Congress has warned that the President will try to jam the Reorganization Bill through at a special session in November. Please let us not sit idly by until he attacks. We have from now until November to build up a strong resistance by carefully explaining every dangerous part of the bill so that we might have an intelligent opposition rather than an emotional one.

A. R.

New Haven, Conn.

GUILD OFFERS WAY OUT

To the Editor:

From my knowledge of the poor of my neighborhood, the idea of *"Go to the Poor"* doesn't seem practicable in this district. The unemployed are better off than many of the employed. Their clothes are bought for them and their rent is paid. Their food and doctor bills are taken care of for them.

I believe the necessity that forces them to live off Uncle Sam to be distasteful to the majority, but less so than indebtedness to one's neighbors or platoon members would be under the system you advocate.

It is my opinion that the Guilds referred to in your article entitled *"The Corporate State"* is the way to start our ground work. We Christians should get together and form such Guilds under the guidance of our spiritual directors.

We know the need is vital and the clergy has been counselled to aid the workingman in forming Guilds, and since neither the American Federation of Labor or the C. I. O. are aiding the cause of the workingman, another field must be found.

The workers themselves cannot start these Guilds because this action would incur the displeasure of the employer. The employer can do nothing because of the possible trouble and unrest that might result in his business.

Hence, it is the duty of our clergy to institute the formation of these groups which, in the end, would bring about a normalcy in the daily lives of our citizens.

Mary Hynes

Bronx, N. Y.

THE UNBALANCED DOLLAR

To the Editor:

If the dollar is a medium of exchange, there is no valid reason why it should change in value any more than does our bushel of wheat, our pound of butter, our gallon of milk, or our hours of labor. Debase this dollar and our contractual system becomes disorderly and uncontrollable and its readjustment entails irretrievable loss on some side or contractant.

It robs one of the fruits of his labor to shower the other with compensations he does not deserve and the deeper we go into the debasement the more prejudice we breed. The soaring of stock markets, if not accompanied by peaceful relations between industry and labor and proportional strengthening of the wage structure, cannot be acclaimed as a barometer of real prosperity.

Every blue-blooded American citizen wants a fair opportunity to work out his own salvation. He is anxious to attain a modest competency that his children might profit of enough freedom to carve their own destinies. The fluctuation of the value of the dollar is the grossest injustice society can impose upon him because it robs him of all the means of self-sufficiency and integrity.

J. A. Roy

Omaha, Nebraska.

FARM PRICE FACTORS

To the Editor:

I am not in favor of further reducing the value of the dollar by raising the price of gold to $41.34, because it is destructive, dishonest and it is not the factor for lasting prosperous times.

Compared to English money, the world-leading currency, the dollar at its present value is under-priced rather than over-valued.

Coming back to our currency problem again, it is a fact that supply, demand, organization and tariffs are the main factors in determining the prices of farm products and general well-being of the farming class, more than the value of the dollar or its gold content.

Alphonse Weber

Syracuse, N. Y.

STATE PAYS ANNUAL WAGE

To the Editor:

We have had enough intelligence to place our Federal, State and local governments on a living annual wage system, and we have enacted laws to take the insecurity out of our government employes' lives by bringing into existence our present service laws.

We have placed our firemen, school teachers, policemen, etc. on a living annual wage basis, and have come to accept it as a natural thing.

The tragedy of it all is that we common people have come to accept these laws as just, and have assumed the financial responsibility of them, yet we have never taken the time or else have not had the foresight to place our own incomes on the same Christian foundation of the living annual wage.

Lloyd Couchson

Lawrence, Mass.

AMERICA *Needs a* CHRISTIAN FRONT

THE term "Popular Front" was coined by European Communists as an appealing smoke-screen behind which to conceal their subversive destructionism.

The moniker "Democratic Front" is the latest catchpole by which the Browderites hope to ensnare deluded Americans in a Red web. Never in the history of language has a word been so misused as "democracy" by Communists in this country. The fact that they have the effrontery to use the word despite what has happened under Communism in Russia, Spain and Mexico is some indication of their contempt for the intelligence of American citizens.

If there must be "fronts," let us have a Christian Front!

Not a "front" to throttle, enslave and destroy America, but one to PRESERVE America as one of the last frontiers of human liberty!

Outside of practical Christianity in the United States, all is darkness, confusion and despair. On one side stand the unrelenting rocks of greedy industrial capitalism. On the other, billowing swells of mistreated workers are being gradually rolled up into a Communist sea.

Without APPLIED CHRISTIANITY there can be no charity on one side, no peace on the other.

Then—let us have a Christian Front!

A Christian Front made up of Catholics and Protestants who still BELIEVE that America, as it is NOW, is capable of containing both capital and labor under conditions of progress and mutual co-operation.

A Christian Front that will FORCE industrial capitalism to yield to labor a fairer share of the nation's wealth.

A Christian Front that will see to it that THE HIRE IS WORTHY OF THE LABORER.

A Christian Front of such solidity and energy as will curb the Molochs of international finance and will restore to the Congress of the United States its Constitutional right to issue and regulate the money of this Nation.

A Christian Front that will NEVER compromise with Communism, Fascism, Nazism or any other movement tending to destroy representative government.

A Christian Front that will not temporize for a moment with the hypocrisy of subversive agents who attempt by mealy-mouthed insincerity to show "there is nothing irreconcilable between Christianity and Communism."

A Christian Front which is not afraid of the word "fascist" because it knows the word "fascist" is merely bandied about as part of Communism's offense mechanism.

A Christian Front which will not fear to be called "anti-Semitic," because it KNOWS the term "anti-Semitic" is only another pet phrase of castigation in Communism's glossary of attack.

A Christian Front that will be FOR America AT Washington —not AGAINST America FROM Moscow!

* * * * *

Every Social Justice Platoon now formed and in operation is an integral part of the Christian Front.

If you have not yet organized your friends and neighbors into a Platoon for the purpose of advancing the cause of social justice in America, do so at once.

There are now close to 2,500 Social Justice Platoons of 25 persons functioning in the United States as units of the "MILLION LEAGUE."

The time for you to take your part in this great drive is TODAY.

Show that you will do this by filling in and returning the Co-Operation Coupon below.

CO-OPERATION COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

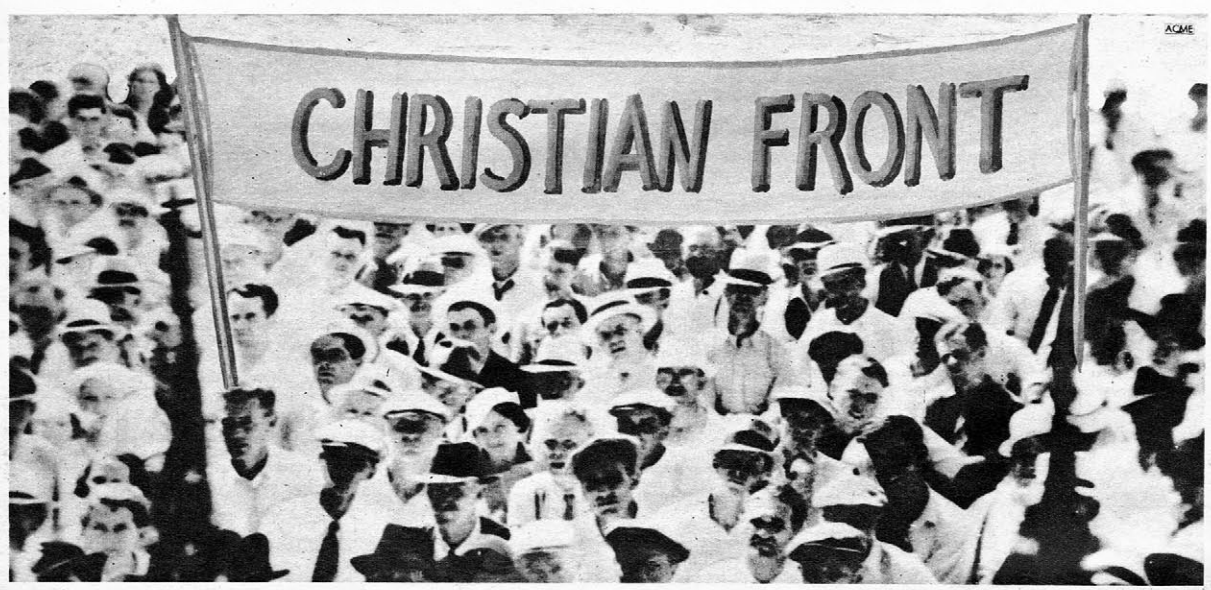
I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town..... State.....



NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

1938's "VANISHING BRAIN TRUSTER"

SINCE 1933 "idea men" have played an increasingly important part in the national administration. But their influence, while paramount for a time, is far from permanent. There is a constant turnover in the New Deal idea department.

Thomas G. Corcoran, at 37, holds a most amazing position in American public life. In two jumps he sprang from a Wall Street law office, to a minor position in the legal department of R.F.C., to a place close to the presidential ear. Now, still buried to all appearances in R.F.C., he serves as a liaison officer, trouble-shooter, crowd-listener and idea-suggester to President Roosevelt.

He is considered to be the center of a purge plot to rid Congress of all anti-New Deal Democrats—those who opposed the court-packing plan and government reorganization. The workings of a fertile, although politically-immature, mind are poured out in bountiful measure, digested by the executive, and rolled out as finished, administrative acts.

Corcoran is symbolic of the "Vanishing Brain Truster." He represents the evanescent ideal specialist who wreaks his harm, then passes on, finding either his true level or one above his worth because of nationwide publicity attaching to his acts.

Thus Corcoran sooner or later must take his place with the Tugwells, the Moleys, the Studebakers, Frankfurters, Richburgs, Johnsons and others who have reared their heads, cackled their strange ideas, then vanished.

Tugwell heads a molasses company. Moley edits a magazine. Johnson is a columnist. The others have seen the curtain of obscurity drop. Philosophically, it is presumed, Corcoran thus is seeking his own comfortable niche when fateful obscurity comes; when a nauseated public marks him for oblivion. He has confided to friends that when the unhappy day arrives he would like to be a forest warden, a conservation official, a personnel executive, or a Boy Scout leader.

Corcoran will be the next of a long line of vanishing idea mongers.

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